15.5.1946

L13 FILE NO. 185 ~~1946~~ -12

CLASS B

File No 185-12

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

Notes/Correspondence/Collection

Department Municipal Section C & B Section

Subject:— Revision of the Rules Prescribed by Govt for the Special Sanitation of the Kolars Gold Field area.

Earlier References:—

Later References:—

(Classification A/B/C)

Notes Pages 36

Correspondence Pages 117

For/Not for section Note Book

To be destroyed after ~~1956~~

Under Secretary to
Government

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.
L3132-8833, 4057. April 1909
Post Notice No 16346/L.717-99 dt. 16.6.01
G.O. No 10263/L3.132-08-5 1916.
L857-1281-2 B Sept 1913.
L335-1181-2 B Dec 1912 (Lo tal B.s)
~~Later references.~~ L98-0981-4 B Dec 1910.
L1383-0981-6 7. Jan 1910.
~~"732-08~~
LB372-0481-12 B. Jan 1905.
Later refee
LB122-0581-12 B. Jan 1917
LB122-1858 3-4 B Jun 17
" 124-19 (1-4)
LB50-38-5
LB96-38-4
LB50-38-18

File No. 185—1

Serial Nos. 1-5

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

11
MC 13-38-1-2
MC 183-37 (1-99)
LB84-40 to 38-4
Serial Nos. 1—5.

Part B for Mar. to L. 1916.

SUBJECT.

Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Sanitary Board area, Kolar Gold fields.

To The Compiler, Mysore Gazette.
No 7075. dt. 22-3-16.
Forwards for publication in the Gazette, a notification, rules under Sections 34+35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation for the Special Sanitation of Kolar Gold fields Sanitary Board Area.

To The President Sanitary Board &
No 7077 dt. 22.3.16
Invites attention to the above notification & requests him to take early action for passing bye laws in during in Form [illegible] as have been omitted from the rules — to [illegible] Stokes Mr. Le Fanu

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

LA Mus 7/4
1912-13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(LB)

NOTES.

File No. 185/12

FILE HEADING.

Revision of the Rules of the prescribed by Govt for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area.

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

D-7.C

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

Mysore Geological Department.

File No 480 of 1909-10.

Subject

Rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, VII of 1906.

Notes.

× × ×

These rules are to be inserted under the heading

"II Protection of the Surface"

in the rules prescribed under Sections 11 and 28 of Regn III of 1897. This Regulation has been repealed by the later Mines Regulation of 1906. Ss 21 and 37 of the latter Regulation are the present authority for any rules to be issued by Government. As far as I know, no new rules have been issued under the later Regulation. Therefore on the authority of S 24 of the General Clauses Regulation (III of 1899) the old rules continue in force. For amending them, however, we have to appeal to the authority by the new Sections. It will be somewhat awkward to leave the bulk of the old rules intact and without re-enacting them to set about amending them in details. I would suggest that all the rules be reprinted, and prescribed to be those issued under the new Regulation. The amendment now proposed and others that may be ready may be inserted in their places.

× × ×

(Sd) H. V. N

29. 6. 1909.

G. R. S: 12.]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

LB File No. 185 of 1912

Serial No.

Remarks of the 2nd Councillor, (Mr H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.,) in L.B File No 132–1908 relating to Bye-laws for the Supervision of Bakeries and Soda Water factories in the Kolar Gold Fields at pages 31 & 36 of the Office Notes.

1. Office

If possible, it would be useful to separate rules within Board's power and those for Government.

3.2.1910.

2. x x Also 1901 rules may be revised.

(Sd) C. S. B.

5.2.1910.

2A. 83 It would perhaps be best to re-issue the old rules under the new Regulation as I believe I have suggested already in connection with some question arising in the Gool Dept. (Sd) H.V.N

19.3.10

P. J. O

Gool Dept. File No 48 of 1909-10 Note recorded by the 2nd (now 1st) Councillor on 29.6.1909 Vide extract put up.

HKSD

31.7.1912

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

Y

3. The following notes refer to the Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area as revised by Notn. ending with No 6438 KB 83-09-3 of the 28th January 1910.

Rules

Section I. Rule 3 & 5. The Medical officer of Health should be brought in in these rules.

X

Section II "other impure matter" has been used in the rule under this section. The word used in the Mines Regulation — Sec 34 (2) (a) — for 'impure' is 'Offensive'.

Section III Rules 3 & 4 may be interchanged

Section IV The Rules under Section IV do not fall under Sec 34 (2) (f+) of the Mines Regulation but they seem to come under Sec 35 (2) (a) as by. laws. Perhaps

NOTE--Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

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Perhaps the rules contemplated by the Regulation are those similar to Sec 20-A of the City of Impore Improvement Regulation and if so rules for preventing overcrowding have to be issued by Govt

Section V. The rules under this section are really by-laws falling under Sec 35 (2) (a) of the Mines Regulation.

Section VI Please Compare Rule 6 with para 27 of the Slaughter House Rules published by Govt under Notn No 10264 DS/3208-16 & the 14th May 1910. Rule 6 (7) may be omitted. Rule 4 seems to be out of place here.

Section VII The matters dealt with under this section should be regulated by by-laws framed under Sec 35 (2) (9) of the Mines Regulation.

Section IX

NOTE--Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

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Section IX. "Rules for the proper and timely treatment of persons affected with cholera and other diseases" are conspicuous by their absence under this Section. Please see Sec 34(2)(f) of the Mines Regulation. It is doubtful if rule 3 is ~~instructions~~ relates to matters to be regulated by a bye-law by the Sanitary Board.

Section X The Sanitary Board is concerned with the Sanitation of the surface where mining operations are carried on. The rules and bye-laws framed by the Govt and the Board respectively under Sections 34 and 35 of the Mines Regulation can have no application to the Sanitation of the underground. Therefore the rules under Sec X are out of place in these rules. The rules under Sec X as they stand

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Stand fall under Sec 21 of the Mines Regulation and have to be worked out by the authorities of the respective Mines under the supervision of the Inspector of Mines. Vide Secs 21 & 26 of the Mines Regulation and the rules issued thereunder (Rules 2(19), 92 & 206)

4. It is respectfully submitted that the opportunity may be taken for rectifying the bye-laws as well. The following remarks regarding them are submitted for consideration.

These are not necessary. The byelaws were framed by the Sanit. Board and any amendments should originate from them the Board + not from Govt. The details of the bye laws are matters for the consideration of the Board itself in the first instance

Spk

Bye-Law I (d) On the requisition of three members, one of whom shall be an official member, the President shall convene an extraordinary meeting. The necessity for the restriction (portion underlined above) is not apparent. There is a safe guard in Bye-Law I (b) that one of the

NOTE—Contra. sheet.

Serial No.

the official members shall be among the quorum.

Bye-law IV "x to enter into any Contracts for the purposes of Sanitation x." This is not clear

Bye-law V (b) This bye-law provides for all accounts and orders and proceedings of the Board or President being inspected by any of the members of the Sanitary Board. No reservation whatever has been made. It appears to be desirable that confidential matters and that those that are not mature for being brought before the meeting of the Board should be excepted.

Bye-law V (d). When copies of proceedings of the Sanitary Board are sent to the Mining Board it is a proper point for consideration

NOTE—Contra. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

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Consideration whether the orders of Govt., if any, on these proceedings should not be communicated to the Mining Board.

Bye Laws VI, VII & VIII.

These Bye-laws seem to require modification in view of the Health Officer's appointment in the place of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Bye Law no IX. Schedule.

In Condition 3 it is laid that the permission of the Sanitary Inspector should be taken for making excavation for earth else required for building purposes. Is the Sanitary Inspectors authority sufficient?

Bye-law no XIV. This Bye law has not been properly worded.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

L Stores 201/1911

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G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. LS File No. 185 of 1912

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	Bye law No XV "xx shall be deemed to have comitted a breach of these rules" What are these rules referred to here? There are no rules on the subject. The same remarks apply to Bye law No XI
	5. On receipt of orders on the above suggestions further needful action in the matter will be taken.
	HMS 27.5.1912
4-7-12 SPL	
	6. A draft of the ~~purpose~~ rules as recast should be put up by the Case worker on the lines personally explained now.
	H.U.C. 24.7.12 SPL 24-7-12
	7. A draft of the rules as revised as instructed is submitted HMS 5.8.1912
	8. The proposal now under consideration is to revise & reissue the rules framed

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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by Govt under sections 24 + 25 of the Mines Regn. III of 1897, issued vide the notfn dated 10th June 1901 + modified from time to time. The questions for consideration in this connection are:—

(1) What necessity there is for thus reissuing the rules.

+ (2) On what lines such revision + reissue are to proceed.

Q. (1) The necessity for the reissue of these rules has been pointed out by the 1st Cr. in page 2 of these notes. These rules were issued under Secs. 24 + 25 of the Mines Regn. of 1897. This Regulation has now been superseded by the Mines Regn., IV of 1906; and it is desirable that the rules should be reissued under the power vested in Govt under Secs 34 + 35 of the new Regn. Moreover, the revision of the rules gives Govt the opportunity to consolidate them and revise them as to suit present necessities. There have been certain technical difficulties

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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G. R. S. 12]

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in connection with these rules. At present, under the rules issued by Govt., the Sanitary Board has been vested with power to frame bye laws under Sec. 35 of the Regn only on certain subjects (viz) for the conduct of its business & for the guidance of its servants (para 4 of the rules of 1901) & for the regulation of soda water factories & bakeries (Govt order dated 12-3-12) Though the San^y Board has been thus invested with only certain limited powers to frame bye laws, the San^y Board has, in fact, made bye laws on a variety of subjects, with the approval of Govt (Bye laws up to 16). When the San^y Board sent up certain bye laws regarding Slaughter houses & Sanitation of Robertsonpet Market to Govt in 1908 Govt observed that, as the San^y Board has not been invested with power to frame bye laws on these subjects, the proposed bye laws should be issued as rules made by Govt

U

No 6571-2 LB 61-10-9 S
dt 12.3.1912

R

No 10263 LB 132-08-15
dt 14.5.1916

V

NOTE—Contra. sheet.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. LB File No. 185 of 1912

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No 6571-2 L.B.G.-10-9-8/12-3-1912 S.

and it was accordingly done. Again in 1910, the San.t Board sent up certain byelaws for the supervision & management of bakeries etc.; and Govt first invested the Board to frame with power to frame byelaws and then sanctioned them. Thus it is seen that the rules issued by Govt are not comprehensive and do not give power to the Board to frame byelaws necessary for the enforcing sanitation in the Gold Fields Area. The revision of the rules of 1901 will therefore not merely place them on a proper footing as rules issued under the existing Regulation but also enable Govt to empower the San.t Board to frame byelaws on such subjects as may be considered necessary or expedient

(2) As regards the lines on which the rules are to be revised. Under the Regulation, Govt have power to frame rules for the Special Sanitation & Sanitary Administration; (Sec. 34) while Govt may empower the Board to prescribe the by-laws for

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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the Special Sanitation of the area under its authority (Sec. 35 (2)). Thus the scope of the rules under S. 34 & the bye laws under Sec. 35 (2) are somewhat similar. It is however submitted that the proper function of the rules by Govt is to lay down general principles of action & administration; & the bye laws are to be framed by the Board for the enforcement of the principles laid down by Govt. This is the principle that has been adopted in the proposed revision of the rule.

10. The draft rules now put up maintain the existing sections into which the rules are now divided; but in each section a rule has been added empowering the San. Bd to frame necessary bye laws on that subject.

11. If approved, the draft rules may be sent to the Pres. of the San. Board for remarks.

12. No change of the bye laws issued by the Board as suggested in the Office note appears necessary. The bye laws were framed

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

by the Board; it is the Board that should initiate any necessary change.

See 7)

13. Orders regarding any Secs. 4 Rules by Govt in person

(In the draft rules putting forth the modifications made in accordance with orders already passed by Govt are to appear from those newly proposed.)

14. Please put up a pest draft of the proposed rules in half margin, differentiating the modifications made in accordance with the orders already passed from those newly proposed, as personally instructed.

15. A fresh draft is submitted.

16. Submitted with a pest draft. The rules newly proposed are inserted in ordinary paper.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Rfms 14
12.13

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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	on the right side of the draft put up.
	SPR 16/12/12
	17. The drafts Rules now prepared may if they are approved be sent to the Presidency Municipal Boards for their opinions & remarks thereon.
	LB 12/1 15/1/13
	2nd Corrected
	18. This was decided 20/1/13 accordingly
	LB 18/1
	19. Put up draft forwarding the draft rules.
	LG 20/1/13
	20/1/13
	20. Submitted with draft.
	20-1-13
	21. Draft appd for issue
	LG 21/1/13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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LA Mis 74 / 12-13 16

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. LB File No. 185 of 1912

Serial No.	
1	To the President of the Sanry Bd Kolar Gold Fields. 18 5407 & 24.1.1913 Forwards for the opinion and remarks of the Sanry Bd a draft of the Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area as revised in the Secretariat
2	To the President of the Sanry Bd, Kolar Gold Fields. 18 296 & 3.1.1914. Returns the draft Rules in question embodying therein, in red ink, the alterations and additions proposed by the Board, together with a copy of their resolution on the subject, and submits for consideration the following suggestions of the Board :- (a)(i) Bye-laws for the licensing of shops and stalls for the sale of articles of human consumption & those relating bakeries & Soda Water factories & (ii) the rules for the levy of tax on dogs, be incorporated among these rules; & (b) the Board be empowered to adopt coercive measures

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—65,000—17-6-12.

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measures for the recovery of arrears of ground rents from defaulting Coolie Colonists under the Control of the Board, by distraint and Sale of their moveable property and to insert rules for the purpose on the same lines as those prescribed in the L.B. Regn and Rules thereunder with necy alterations to suit local conditions.

22. A fresh draft of the rules Containing (1) the amendments made in the Secty (2) those ~~draft~~ made by the Sanry Bd & (3) Office notes against the rules, is put up in the file for consideration.

23. Bye-law X referred to by the Sanry Bd falls under Rule 4 under Sec VI. ~~Those~~ The rules are not the proper place for incorporating the said bye-laws & those relating to bakeries and soda water factories.

24. The rules relating to the levy of a tax on dogs have been framed under Sec 34 (2) (e) of the Mines Regulation. It is noted that instead of incorporating these rules under

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—65,000—17-C-12.

G. R. S. 12]

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into the draft in question the Bd may be authorized to republish them as by-laws.

25. With reference to the Bd's proposal to empower them to take coercive measures for the recovery of the arrears of Ground rent it is noted that the Bd the Bd being merely an Agent of Govt appointed for administrative purposes, the Vice-Pres of the Bd may, as in the case of non-registration municipalities, be empowered to take coercive measures to recover the arrears of rent in question

G.O. No 12957-65-D dt 29-5-96 30-5-1906

& G.O. No 8218-855 dt 29-5-96 & 18-8-1903.

MK 70
19-3-1914

R. S. 12

General and Revenue Secretariat

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"A" marked in red pencil

26 A revised draft notification containing only such matters as can well go into rules promulgated by Government, and omitting others that can be left to be incorporated in byelaws framed by the Board is put up.

27 In considering the suitability of the draf on three independent occasions, the inconvenience of the present legal system governing the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board has forced itself upon my attention.

28 This Board is neither a Local Board nor a Municipal Council. The Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906 empowers Government

(1.) to make rules for the special sanitation and and sanitary administration of any local area within which mining operations may be carried, inclusive of

(a) regulating the disposal of refuse and night soil or such other offensive matter

(b) conserving and guarding against pollution all sources of water supply,

(c) over crowding,

(d) cleaning of drains, sewers, latrines and urinals,

(e) regulating the keeping of animals; and fixing or licensing of slaughter houses etc., and (f)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

( )R. S. 12).
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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(f) prevention of spread of epidemics and proper and timely treatment of infected patients

&(2.) to appoint a sanitary Board and invest it with powers to enforce the rules and to

(a) prescribe byelaws with Government sanction for the special sanitation of the area and the conduct of its business,

(b) levy with Government sanction all taxes etc., which a Municipal Council can levy in its area.

29 The Sanitary Board is for all administrative purposes treated as a District Board, and the Local Board Rules have been applied to it in most cases, including the maintenance of accounts.

30 It has to be noticed that the amenities of modern Communities do not exhaust themselves in Sanitation alone. The maintenance of streets and their lighting fire protection, regulation of public conveyance, medical relief, and education are at least equally important, and there are a host of other functions which a Municipal Council can take up, but which the Sanitary Board cannot or is not bound to undertake. The Sanitary

The 1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

[R. S. 12]

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5 The Sanitary Board is, however, incurring expenditure on functions other than sanitation, though such expenditure is not strictly legal.

6 For example, a proposal of the Sanitary Board to pay a grant to a school could not be sanctioned, except by creating a legal fiction. The Board paid a grant towards the cost of the Coronation Hall and incurred expenditure for laying out the grounds round the hall, though the connection of these with Sanitation is not discernible to the lay mind.

31 The Government themselves are recovering from the Board a contribution of about Rs.2,500 a year towards medical relief, other than relief of patients suffering from epidemic diseases and towards the cost of electric lighting; though neither of these functions devolve on the Sanitary Board under the Mines Regulation.

32 Similarly the limited powers conferred on Government and the Sanitary Board for the framing of rules and byelaws led to considerable doubt and difficulty in the past, and an important matter like the regulation of house-building operations could not be provided for, without unduly straining the law.

33 This unsatisfactory, though somewhat elastic state of the law, may be all right in the case of a

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

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a Mining area in the process of development but is utterly unsuited to highly developed areas like the Kolar Gold Fields.

34 The Kolar Gold Fields, Sanitary Board has an area of over 30 square miles and a population of 83,721 which is larger than that of ~~Bangalore~~ Mysore City. It differs, however, from the 2 cities in that its population is distributed over about 83 detached villages, though they are not far removed from each other.

Robertsonpet	5395
Oorigum	3135
Masika	2982
Gatikamadenhalli.....	1545
About 79 Villages	.70664
	83,721

35 The need for treating the more thickly populated areas differently from the outlying rural area has long been recognised, and while the mohatarfa rates obtaining in towns are --- levied in Robertsonpet, the village rates obtain in the rest of the area. It is this fact that has apparently deterred Government from constituting the entire area into a Municipality. But inasmuch as the Mines Regulation has subjected the residents of the Kolar Gold Fields to the liability for taxation as in a Municipal area, it is but just that all the residents should have the right to expect their local authority to undertake all the duties and responsibilities of a

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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of a Municipal Council and to compel them to fulfil any duty which they fail to undertake.

36 The creation of a Municipal Council for the Kolar Gold Fields area is therefore a logical necessity and thus far there can be no difference of opinion.

37 It is however possible to argue that so far as the stringency of the sanitary regulations is concerned the two sections of the area, above referred to should be differently treated, and that in any case, there will have to be two sets of Sanitary byelaws.

38 But neither this circumstance nor the need for differential treatment as regards taxation is by any means, an insurmountable difficulty. Every Municipal Council has not framed byelaws under every one of the 24 clauses of section 48 of the Municipal Regulation nor is it necessary that every byelaw should have force throughout the area under a Municipal Council.

39 In Bangalore City itself, we have instanc of byelaws with varying degrees of stringency in force in different localities.

e.g. Dairy byelaw (G.P.No.1237 Ml.69-13-93 dated 31-7-1914.)
No 9.
Building byelaw (G.P.No.12513 Ml. 69-13-84 dated 11-6-1914)
No 12.

Similarly

SK
FL

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

40 Similarly there is nothing inconsistent in continuing the present differential system of taxation even after the area is converted into a ~~mine~~ municipality. For these reasons, it appears to be far more desirable to apply a more specific and definite law to the Kolar Gold Fields area, and leave the varying needs of its several parts to be adjusted by the local authority itself. This can be easily done by applying one set of byelaws with minimum requirements to the rural areas, and framing the more elaborate --- regulations to specified localities alone, and also by levying only certain general taxes --- throughout the area, and the more special imposts in the populous tracts alone.

41 The proposed change is necessary for another reason also. The population of the Kolar Gold Field is classified as follows in the census tables for 1911 :—

1. Total population in the Mining Board area	83,721
2. Deduct population employed in the Extraction of minerals (in the Mining Board area)	14,565
Balance.	69,156 which includes persons engaged in Trade and Industries other than Mining.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

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42 The Sanitary Board is now composed only of nominees of Government and of the Mining Board. The Mining Board has naturally ~~to be~~ the right for strong representation on the Board, as the development of the area is entirely due to the initiative of the several Companies affiliated to it.

43 But this does not justify the exclusion from the Board of the inhabitants of the area, who have no direct voice in the affairs of the Mining Board These inhabitants are either employees of the Mining Board, or represent other interests which have developed in the area to satisfy the daily needs of the population. The employees of the Board cannot be deemed to have lost their rights of citizenship merely by accepting employment under the Board, and as they have no direct voice in the management of the Mining Board, ~~its~~ the latter's representatives on the Sanitary Board cannot also be considered as their representatives. Similarly it is unjust to exclude the other interests altogether from representation simply because they are only of secondary importance.

44 For the foregoing reasons, it is submitted that the K.G.F. area may be constituted into a Municipality, that a Municipal Council representing all the interests be established therein, and that the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

Serial No.

the Council be required to levy only certain minimum taxes and to apply only a few rudimentary byelaws to the entire area, subjecting only the more populous parts to the other taxes and to the more stringent and elaborate byelaws.

marked A & B in red pencil

45 ~~Two~~ drafts containing the existing state of affairs and revising the rules and reissuing them under the Regulation of 1906 are also submitted for approval, in case the above proposals are considered unnecessary or impracticable.

46 The rules regarding under-ground sanitation in Mines may well be reissued from Branch V (geological) as their administration rests with the Geological officers and not with the Sanitary Board.

47 A comparative statement showing the changes proposed in the Secretariat, and by the Sanitary Board and the office notes on each, is put for facilitating the consideration of the cases.

Please submit this to Mr B. Subbarao Cofin Sub'n & Rev Sec 4.

Hon 6/10.15

48. With reference to the above discussion of the principles of local self govt the chief point for consideration appears to be whether in a purely Industrial Colony — temporary fa

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

LB File No. 185 of 1912.

3/29

Serial No.

for all we know — Let the Elaborate rules of municipalities or Local Boards are necessary as in the case of permanent Towns or Villages with Vested interests Lasting for Let time. — So far as I know no representations for increased powers from the citizens of Kolar [illegible] Dist. prayed * or the desire of the Govt agencies for increased municipal Powers have been rec'd up to date & we may wait until the people make themselves heard in the matter. —

vide Subject No of Supplementary Dasara Subjects

Pol 9/11

49 The President has been pressing for the early sanction to revised rules & the draft rules may be finally taken into Consideration & passed. —

Pol 17/10-15

Rev Secy. —

(50) I agree that we are Concerned only with removing the existing rules & framing them under the Mines Regn of 1906 & that the Question of Constituting the Sanitary Board into a Municipal Council does not arise

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

J Nos 5-95-15

(51). As regards the 2nd Supplt subject about the Customs in force of the existing byelaws, I do not think that it is necessary having regard to Sec 24 of the Genl Clauses Regulation

^ But this may be noted in the subject or separate Govt order

Br III may be consulted on this point & also as regards the technical aspects of the proposed rules.

(52) I shall be glad of the two asst Secys will meet me at 4 PM on Wednesday (10th inst) next when I shall go through the rules in detail

(53) The subject of talks under L S & is a two months subject 23 II

9/11/15

Sd/ 5/11

Br III for info in continuation

LB 9/11-15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | LB File No. 185 of 1912-13

Serial No.

Subd.

If As the revised rules when issued repeal the old rules and such portions of the old rules as are reserved to be included under bye-laws will ~~have~~ to be omitted from the revised rules those repealed rules will lose all force and hence the 2nd note (draft B) is also necessary

10/11/13 NH

(33) The file was sent to me just today and as the file is required by the Branch, there is hardly time to go over the Rules and Constitute them carefully. After the meeting today, if the file is kindly sent back to me, I shall note on the legal aspects and submit to the Secretary.

LB 10/11

Br IV

(56) I have discussed the subject matter of the rules with the two assistant Secys. The file is now referred to Br III for favour of remarks on the legal & technical aspects of the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

J Mis 595-15 vol a 30.

G. R. S. 12

General and Revenue Secretariat. | LB · File No. 185 of 1912.

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Revised rule 2 & rule 5 of Sec^n III necessary?

NOTE
16/11/15

57 Subs

(3) Section I

58 S. I (3)

The words "with the approval of Govt. & the Sanitary Board" in this clause have to be omitted as under a proper construction of this Section, the Sanitary Board cannot be vested with power of approval vis the Govt of Government, or cannot have legally a controlling voice in his choice.

Already ordered (vide Statement) (Rule 5 in draft now)

5. The clause relating to the Chief Medical Officer Sums out of place. The definition as it stands does not appear to include this officer unless he is specially empowered by the Sanitary Board. The discretion vested in the Board will be practically taken away by an express authority conferred under this addition. If the administrative Branch considers this limitation of the power of the Board & the Medical Officer

may be omitted (draft rule 4)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

LB File No. 185 of 1912.

Serial No.

necessary, then it would be better if the whole clause is recast.

III (4)

The addition proposed by the Board does not appear necessary. If the offence is one that comes under the Indian Penal code, then this clause is superfluous. If it is not, then it is useless. If any such act is mentioned is to be made penal, then a clause as suggested in the Appendix note may be added. A breach of such rule becomes penal under S 39.

(may be omitted (draft rule 5 th may be omitted)

(5). This clause may remain under S 35-(2) a the Board has power to prescribe bye laws for in special Sanitation, Govt. has power under S 34 (2) b to frame Rules. The two Sections, if read together, imply that general principles may be laid down by rules by Govt, and that the details may be left to Sanitary Board. clause may be considered as one such details expressly provided in

(It will remain if approved (vide para 56) (draft rule 6 :)

IV The clause in this section seem to be somewhat general whereas the power vested in Govt. under S 34 (2) c

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

CB File No. 185 of 1912.

Serial No.

Seems to be restricted to the particular localities mentioned therein, viz, bazaars, cowsheds &c. Perhaps this unless may be held to have been found under S 34 (1)

Point for orders.

Clause (5) Seems to be of doubtful validity. The penalty for the breach of rules & bye-laws is provided for in S 39. A new & special penalty cannot be prescribed in the Rules themselves. The same remarks apply to Rule 8. Rule 36 of Section VI

Point for orders.

I since learn that the Govt advocate has given a different opinion. Hon opinion may be correct, but I am not convinced

Section VI

The whole of this Section requires recasting and many of the rules seem to be quite out of place, (Eg. See Rule 20), in rules for Sanitation. It is not clear what particulars are to be treated as Rules & what as bye-laws.

The Public cannot be bound by unimportant ones as rules, & what their validity as bye-laws may not be questioned.

Section VII

Rule 17 Seems unnecessary.

Maybe omitted (But it is not perhaps to be noticed in Govt's order draft)

This has been done in the draft-notfn

IX

1. The amendment makes it incumbent on the person to give information to any person mentioned therein: It seems sufficient

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

3729-13 35

General and Revenue Secretariat.

LB File No. 185 of 1912.

Serial No.	
69	The rules as amended now may be passed 16/3/16
	VT 17/3/16
70	Add the last para about increasing the strength of the Bd & issue drafts. HVH 17/3 Bm 17/3
71.	Draft of a letter as per personal directions of the Asst. Secy to Govt. JMK 49 20.3.1916 Bm
72	draft letter may be approved.
73.	The draft rules happen sent to the Revs & profs called for may with be published in this week's Gazette. Bm 20/3 The Hon'ble Secy may kindly see me with this A 21/3/16 Secy
74.	Mine A 21/3/16 Bm 21/3
3	To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette 1 doh No 70758223 dt 9/16 forwards for publication in Sec III of the Mysore Gazette Rules under Secs 34 & 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields Govt Area.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

N.B. 1 Addition, no alterations made in the Text are entered in red ink.
2. Those made by the Sanry Bd are ~~made~~ entered in red ink and underlined with black ink

1906

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maharaja of

No. ~~16346 — I. F. 17-99~~, *dated* ~~10th June 1901~~. 34 / 35

IV In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections ~~24~~ and ~~25~~ of the Mysore Mines Regulation, ~~III~~ of ~~1897~~, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following amended Rules for the special sanitation of the local area defined in the schedule appended to this Notification :—

SECTION I—CONSTITUTION OF SANITARY BOARD.

1. For the proper and efficient administration of these rules in the said local area, there shall be formed a Special Local Board distinct from, and independent of, the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District and styled "The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board" which shall consist of seven *ex-officio* and seven non-official members as specified below :—

Ex-officio Members.

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
2. The Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
3. The Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields.
4. The Government Inspector of Mines.
5. The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields
6. The Executive Engineer of the Kolar Division.
7. The District Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

Non-official Members.

(*a*) Seven residents of the said local area one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board, nominated annually by the Mining Board and approved by Government.

1-A. A non-official member absenting himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Sanitary Board shall, unless such absence be condoned by Government, be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board.

b [1-B. Where a non-official member of the Sanitary Board is, for any reasonable cause, prevented from attending any meeting of the Board, the Mining Board may nominate a temporary substitute for him on the Sanitary Board for the approval of Government.] *b*

2. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the President of the Sanitary Board, and the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Vice-President. The Vice-President shall exercise all the powers of the President during the absence of the President.

~~3.~~ The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint a Sanitary Inspector and such establishments of Sanitary Overseers, sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area.

3. The Government shall appoint a Medical Officer of Health with the approval of the Sanitary Board for the Kolar Gold Fields who will be the adviser of the Sanitary Board in matters of Sanitation and responsible to the Board for the proper and efficient administration of Sanitary matters under the direction of the Board. The pay and allowances of this officer will be contributed from the funds of the Sanitary Board.

~~3.~~ The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint a Sanitary Inspector and such establishments of ~~Sanitary Overseers~~, sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area.

Assistant

Medries

3 (39)

3. For the word 'it' in line 2 ~~the~~ 'he' shall be substituted. yes. HB 17/10

HKJO

4. In place of the addition the Sanitary Board may direct to the existing rule such a one after 'such disease'

"and no person shall voluntarily waste water or cause it to be wasted or polluted in any public tap, reservoir, tank or well."

'to pollute water in a tap' appears to be inappropriate

HKJO
8-3-14

the Sanitary Boards addition may be accepted with the following modifications:-
(i) substitute 'from' for 'in' and insert 'run to' between 'to' and 'waste'
(ii) substitute 'in any of the said' for 'and' and transpose the words "reservoir, tank or well" so as to precede after 'in'.
as indicated in pencil

Here seems superfluous
HH 10/11/15

Section III—Water-supply.

1. Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet wall not less than three feet in height; and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water-supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash, or other suitable disinfectant, whenever necessary, under the direction of a Sanitary Officer.

Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health.

3. The ~~Sanitary Board~~ may prohibit the use of any well, or order any well to be closed or filled up, which it considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary.

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes or cattle in any tank or well not specially set apart for the purpose; and no tank or well so set apart shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such disease.

Any person found voluntarily wasting water or causing it to waste from any public tap, (reservoir, tank or well) or found polluting the water thereat, is punishable under Sections 426 and 277 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws

(i) requesting the owner or occupier of any land to cut down, lop, prune or train all trees or shrubs which in any way overhang or which they may deem likely to overhang any public tank, well or other provision for water supply as to pollute or be likely to pollute the water thereof, and

(ii) for securing the purity of Sources of water Supply whether public or private for preventing people from drinking impure water and for draining stagnant water.

4

ire, temporary or permanent,

2. In for 'A' 'the President' may re-
tained and the rest struck off. and
'B' 'he' may be substituted for 'h'.
It appears to be desirable that Sanry
Bd should have power to entertain appeal
from against the an order of refusal the President.

The Sanry Board's proposals may be accepted with the verbal alterations suggested by this office.
HM

Point for order.
HM

3. For 'Sanry Bd' in line 1 and for
'President' in line 2 substitute
"The President" and "he" respectively.

The Sanry Board's proposals may be approved.
HM

4. 'Sanry Bd' in line 2 may be struck
off.

Ago. This necessary follows.
HM
2

5. 'of the Sanry Bd' in line 2 may be
omitted. 'and may recover cost. x x owner'
seems out of place here, and beyond the powers
of the Bd.

In the absence of statutory powers, such a provn is ultra vires & has been omitted.
HM

HM 70
8.3.14

SECTION IV—PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING.

1. The Sanitary Board may, subject to the approval of the Government, make bye-laws to regulate the construction and restoration of buildings of every description, the materials of which they shall be made, their ventilation and drainage, the number of persons that may occupy them, and other similar matters.

d [*Explanation*:—Unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context, the word "Building" in these rules means a house, hut, shed or ~~roofed enclosure~~, whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall.] *d*

2. No building, of any description shall be erected without the permission, in writing, of ~~a Sanitary Officer~~, who may, after ~~inspection of the site~~, grant or refuse such permission. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be stated ~~by the Sanitary Officer in writing, and an appeal shall lie from such refusal to the Sanitary Board, whose decision shall be final.~~

3. Permission of the Sanitary ~~Officer~~ shall be presumed to have been granted if within one month from receipt of notice the ~~Sanitary Officer~~ does not signify his approval or disapproval of the proposal of the applicant: provided that such construction or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

4. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to a Sanitary ~~Officer~~ Board, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name of locality:

(*b*) Size of building:

(*c*) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions:

(*d*) Number of doors and windows with measurements:

(*e*) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and, where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it:

(*f*) Arrangements for drainage:

(*g*) Location of the latrine:

(*h*) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid:

(*i*) Nature of flooring:

(*j*) Provision of roof ventilation:

(*k*) Material of roof:

(*l*) Plan and Elevation.

5. With the previous sanction in writing of the Sanitary Board, or in urgent cases, of the President of the Sanitary Board, Sanitary Officer, or any Police Officer, any building, erected in contravention of the provisions of this section, may be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof, and may recover the cost of doing so by distraint and sale of the goods of such occupant or owner.

6. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which ~~is~~ is in the Opinion of the Officer of Health in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, shall be bound when required, in writing, by the Sanitary Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

7 (1) The Sanitary Board may, at any time, in manner hereinafter prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings.

(2) Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so overcrowded as to be, or to be likely to become dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring building, the Board may cause proceedings to be taken before a magistrate of the First Class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

(3) Such magistrate may, on the production of a certificate by a medical officer duly authorized or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease or risk of disease, and after such further enquiry, if any, as may appear to such magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ~~ten~~ ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(4) If the building shall have been let, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the

the same shall for the purpose of Sub-section (3) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(5) It shall be incumbent on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under Sub-section (3), forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the said building as may be necessary to fulfill the conditions prescribed thereby, written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

8. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under Sub-Section (3) of Section 7, permits the overcrowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under Sub-Section (5) of the said Section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such overcrowding or such omission to vacate, continues, provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs 100/-.

Section VI—Keeping and Slaughter of Live-stock, etc.

1. Unless with the permission of the Sanitary Board, no cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water-supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Sanitary Board.

4. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor therefor as may be considered necessary by a Sanitary Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughter-house, or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

[4. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain or other articles of human consumption, without a license to be granted in accordance with such bye-laws as the Sanitary Board may frame with the approval of Government.]

5. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Sanitary Board.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to Government such fees as it may prescribe from time to time; and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market, slaughter-house, or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof a fee according to the following scale :—

	As.
Bullock	6
Cow	6
Buffalo	6
Calf	6
Sheep	2
Goat	2
Pig	2

7. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Sanitary Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns, and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

8. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Rules for the Management of Slaughter houses, located within the area of the Kolar Gold Fields

1. Animals intended for human consumption only shall be slaughtered in the slaughter house.

2. Butchers and others shall have access to the slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereinunder specified.

Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter house for the purpose of dressing the meat. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the Sanitary Board on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained in the Sanitary Board Office.

3. Every person desirous of making use of the slaughter houses shall pay the prescribed fees for animals to be slaughtered before taking them into the place for slaughter.

4. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter house and no other.

5. No animals shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house except during such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Sanitary Board and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

6. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Sanitary Officers and members of the Sanitary Board shall have access to the slaughter house.

7. Every animal intended for slaughter at the slaughter house shall be brought thereto one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the officer deputed for the purpose by the Board.

8. Animals which upon examination are found to be free from disease, shall be marked with the Sanitary Board Stamp for slaughtering.

9. Every animal which upon examination is found to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall be marked and handed over to the owner.

10. No animal that is or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered in the slaughter house.

11. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in the slaughter house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

12. Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

13. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and destroyed.

14. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

15. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

16. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction shall be collected in a special offal-room in the slaughter house, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

17. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in the offal pit.

18. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in the offal pit.

19. All skins, fat and offal shall be removed within twenty-four hours of the slaughtering of the animal; if not, all skins, offal, fat, entrails, etc., left at a slaughter house shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Sanitary Board and be disposed of as the Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health may direct.

20. No person shall sell or store meat, skin or offal on the premises of a slaughter house.

21. Meat entrails and tripe which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from the slaughter house, shall be removed in covered metal buckets or carts, and such buckets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

22. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter the slaughter house.

23. No dog or any animal not intended for slaughter shall be admitted into a slaughter house. Every such dog or animal found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

24. No animal which is not permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter, shall be brought into the slaughter house.

25. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in the slaughtering house. Persons contravening this regulation may be summarily ejected.

26. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rabbi in a slaughter house except with the written permission of the Vice-President.

P.7-0

27. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in the slaughter house shall be as detailed in the following schedule:—

Schedule.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bullocks, Cows, buffaloes & pigs	... 0	6	0
(2) Bull calves	 0	6	0
(3) Sheep	 0	2	0
(4) Goats	 0	2	0
(5) Kids	 0	2	0
(6) Sambur and other deer	 0	6	0

28. The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Market Sergeant or any officer of the Sanitary Board empowered by the first named officer shall have free access to the slaughter house at any time on any day, and the Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any meat exposed for sale if the officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption.

29. The Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the slaughter of any animal he thinks unfit for human consumption or confiscate any carcass or any part of a carcass the consumption of which in his opinion may be injurious to health. In these cases the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health shall be final.

30. No dung or other heaps of rubbish shall be permitted in or near the slaughter house.

31. The internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement must be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any blood liquid, refuse, or filth or any other offensive or noxious matter which may be spilt or splashed, deposited or brought into contact with them.

32. The walls must be thoroughly washed with hot lime-water during the months of March, June, September and December.

33. The water-supply must be kept in good order and a supply sufficient for all the purposes, including the cleansing of the premises and all receptacles must be obtained.

34. Sheep, goats and cattle which are to be slaughtered for sacrificial purposes must be taken to the Sanitary Inspector of the circle and that officer will issue a ticket after ascertaining that the animal is in no way diseased and that its flesh would not be unfit for human consumption. In order to avoid all chances of substituting another animal, the Sanitary Inspector shall direct the mestri of the village to be present at the slaughter and he shall ascertain that the animal examined by the Inspector is the animal slaughtered.

~~35.~~ The Sanitary Inspector and his mestri will be personally held responsible for the observance of this rule.

35. A breach of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Section 36 of the Mines Regulation, namely a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

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36. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for inspection of all places used by or for animals and any other bye-laws for the proper management of slaughter houses not covered by these rules and not inconsistent with them

SECTION VII—GENERAL.

1. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any milch-cow or animal suitable for human food, on night-soil, stable litter or other refuse or deleterious matter, or

allow any latrine, cess-pool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours' notice from a Sanitary Officer, or

throw or allow to be thrown, or allow to flow, any foul water, filth, urine, or refuse into or on any road, street or bye-way, or

remove night-soil or other noxious matter along any road or thoroughfare so as to be offensive or dangerous to health, or

deposit manure, filth or rubbish in any open place, drain, river, pond, or tank, or in any other place not specially set apart for that purpose, or

neglect to comply with an order from a Sanitary Officer to whitewash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies, or to clean, repair, fill up or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation, or remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises, or

being afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, expose for sale any article of food or drink, or

carry or cause to be carried along any public thoroughfare any article that has been used by or has been in contact with any person suffering or convalescing from any infectious or contagious disease, or

obstruct any person appointed under these rules for the purposes of sanitation.

NOTIFICATION

~~*No.* 3891-*L. B.* 57-12-3, *dated 24th September* 1913.~~

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, No. IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules in supersession of those published under Notification No. 10265—L. B. 132-08-17, dated 14th May 1910, for the special sanitation and sanitary administration of the Robertsonpet Market, Kolar Gold Fields.

1. All shop-keepers, stall-holders and sitters in the market shall be cleanly dressed.

2. All scales, weights and measures shall be kept clean and in proper order. Standard weights and measures will be kept in charge of the market sergeant.

3. (i) No person suffering from leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in any market, or be employed in any way in such market and any such person coming within the market, may be expelled by the market sergeant or his assistants.

(ii) And no person who is a contact of the person suffering from any infectious disease residing in the same dwelling or block of buildings where such infectious disease occurred shall be permitted to hold a stall or sit in the market until he produces a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that he has evacuated the house, or block of buildings, or taken such precaution as may be approved by the Medical Officer of Health, to prevent the spread of infection.

4. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of the market, except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose.

5. No person shall spit in any stall, holding or in any place in the market except in suitable receptacles which will be provided for the purpose, and no person shall throw or drop any vegetable or other matter likely to decay in or upon any avenue or passage of the market or any of the immediate approaches thereto, to the danger or damage of the public. All such matter should be thrown into the receptacles provided for the purpose.

6. No person shall sell or expose for sale in the market any meat, fish, grain or other animal or vegetable matter which is decomposed or unfit for consumption or any meat that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it really is.

7. The Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Market Sergeant or any officer of the Sanitary Board empowered by the first named officer shall have free access to the market at any time on any day and the Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any food stuff exposed in the market, if the officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption or adulterated in such a manner as to make it injurious to health.

8. For the purpose of Rule 6, the decision of the Medical Officer shall be final so far as regards articles of food or drink that are of a perishable nature. In the case of other articles if the dealer so requires the Medical Officer of Health shall take a sample of the stuff and forwards it to the Chemical Examiner to Government whose decision in the matter will be considered final. Pending the report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, the Medical Officer of Health shall put his seal on the article and prevent its sale for the time being.

9. The Medical Officer of Health will visit the market and the slaughter-houses every Sunday morning and hold a thorough inspection of all the animals and goods. The Chief Sanitary Inspector will undertake this duty on Wednesdays.

10. The market sergeant will perform this duty on ordinary days and will be held personally responsible for the quality of the food stuffs exposed for sale in the market.

---

11. All cooked articles of such stuffs as are to be consumed uncooked shall only be exposed for sale in properly constructed cases which can efficiently exclude contamination by flies or dust at the same time permitting free admission of air.

12. (i) All the stall-holders will be required to keep their places, persons and utensils scrupulously clean.

(ii) And all holders of stalls for the sale of articles of food and drink shall cause such stalls and all benches on which such articles are kept or exposed for sale to be thoroughly cleansed daily, and every board or place in which meat or fish is kept to be scraped and washed daily.

13. No person shall bring a dog into the market. All stray dogs found inside the market will be destroyed.

14. No person shall remove any meat or offal from the market without fully wrapping it up in cloth or paper.

15. No person shall permanently live in the market.

16. No person shall be allowed to bathe or wash his cloths at any water-tap inside the market.

17. A breach of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Section 36 of the Mines Regulation, namely a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

2. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the registration of Births and deaths prescribe bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories in the area under its authority.

3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the registration of

of births and deaths within its area and for enforcing the supply of such information as may be necessary to make such registration effective.

4. The Sanitary Board may likewise, with the approval of Government frame bye-laws for the proper sanitation of markets within the area under its authority.

SECTION VIII—BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS.

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly appointed for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any ground so appointed, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave; and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

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3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the maintenance of all places for the disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe sanitary condition, due regard being had to the religious usages of the community or section of the community entitled to the use of such places for the disposal of the dead.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Divisional Sanitary Inspectors, Mining Sanitary Inspectors & Overseers.

SECTION IX—PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

[e] [1. Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the ~~nearest~~ ~~Magistrate~~, ~~Sanitary~~ ~~Officer~~, ~~Station~~ ~~House~~ ~~Officer~~, ~~or~~ ~~Head~~ ~~Constable~~, ~~or~~ ~~Medical~~ ~~Officer~~, ~~of~~ the ~~Government~~ ~~or~~ ~~of~~ the ~~Mining~~ ~~Board~~, ~~not~~ ~~below~~ the ~~grade~~ ~~of~~ ~~Hospital~~ ~~Assistant~~ or in the case of persons living in villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the patel of their village, of any case of infectious, or contagious disease, or of death from such disease coming to his knowledge.] [e]

[f] [1. A During an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease, any householder or private Medical practitioner who may have a knowledge of an illness in which symptoms of the prevailing infectious or contagious disease are exhibited or of a death likely to be due to such prevalent epidemic sickness, shall be bound to give immediate information of such illness or death, to one or other of the authorities mentioned in the preceding clause.] [f]

2. It shall be the duty of the person to whom such information is given, to institute or cause to be instituted immediate inquiry as to the nature of such disease or the cause of such death and to report the result of such enquiry to a Sanitary Officer.

3. Any person found suffering from cholera, small-pox, plague or other infectious or contagious disease, may be removed to a hospital set apart for the treatment of such diseases, by a written order from a Sanitary Officer; and all persons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

4. Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

SECTION X—UNDER-GROUND SANITATION IN MINES.

1. Every Superintendent of a Mine shall be bound to provide or cause to be provided a sufficient supply of pure drinking-water under-ground, at such points as may be directed by the Inspector of Mines, and from such sources as may be approved of by the Sanitary Board.

2. Every Superintendent of a Mine shall be bound to provide or cause to be provided suitable latrines or privies for the use of persons employed under-ground, at such points as may be directed by the Inspector of Mines, and shall provide a sufficient number of scavengers and overseers under-ground to keep such latrines and privies clean and wholesome. All excrement and other filthy matter shall be deodarized daily with a deodorant approved by the Sanitary Board and disposed of in manner prescribed by such Board.

3. No person shall ease himself or urinate in any under-ground part of a Mine other than the place set apart for such purpose, or drink or take water for drinking purposes from other than the duly appointed supply.

4. It shall be the duty of every under-ground employee of a Mine who becomes cognisant of a breach of any of the provisions of this section, to report the same to the Inspector of Mines or a Sanitary Officer.

may be approved.

r the amendment proposed & the
d ~~for~~ the following may be substi
tuted.
"Chief ~~Inspector~~, or ~~to~~ the Divisional,
or a mining sanitary Inspector
or to an overseer".

consequential amendment

HK 20
19.3.1914

The rules under this Sec seem to fall under Sec 21, not under Secs 34 & 35 of the Mines Regulation, VII of 1906. Underground Sanitation in mines is a matter with which the Sanitary Board does not seem to be concerned

Vide Rules 2(19) 92 & 206 of the Rules prescribed under Sec 21(3) of the Mines Regn.

Japee
AV.

HK 20
19.3.14.

SCHEDULE.

LOCAL AREA FOR WHICH THE RULES ARE MADE.

The following Villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields :—

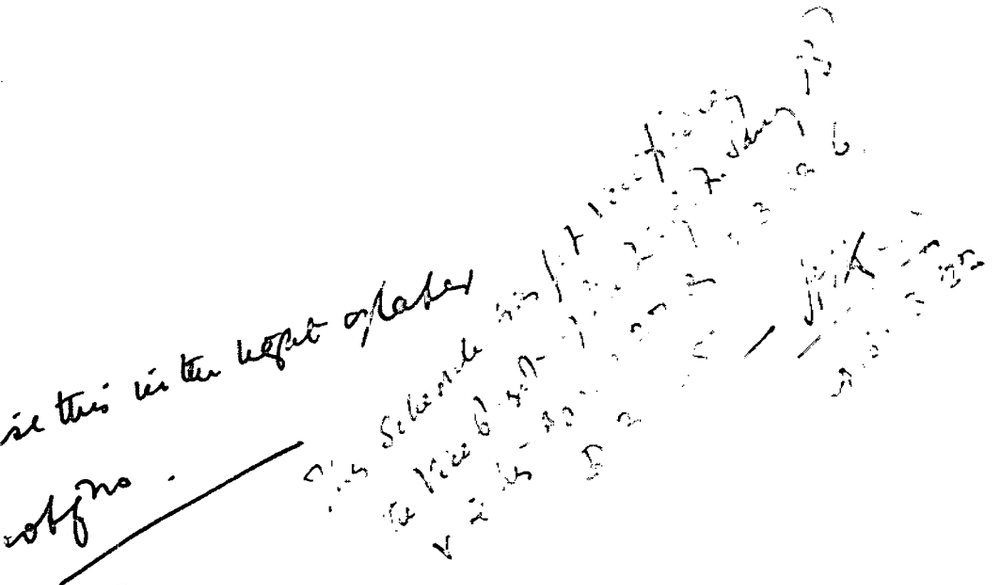
Doddur Karpanahalli, Doddurhalli, Madamuttanahalli, Hulkund, Badmakanhalli, Aisandra, Kadregowdankote, Pedadampalli, Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kausandra, Nagasettihalli, Shimanbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatrayagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnaganahalli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli, Putepalli, Nakkanhalli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempathimmanhalli, Gonimakanhalli, Gangadoddi, Markoppa, Suranhalli, Tummanpalli, Balganballi, Kotur, Giddegaudanhalli, Chinganhalli, Kalkembli, Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli, Lakshmisagara, Gattamada mangala, Balligere, Byatarayanhalli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur, Tanimadagu, Tulampalli, Armanhalli, Pura, Bodwike, Jangutta, Lakkenhalli, Thavarikere, Pedamaripalli Chinmaripalli, Pitchahalli, Dahanhalli, Bogisonnepalli, Ookrahalli, Boginhalli Byraganhalli, Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalagamadi, Shingarahalli, Aimarspura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyangurki, Amanikere, Maliyangurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli, Soregowdankote, Chinkote, Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli, Nerlekere, Thammanhalli, Kavaruhalli, Aithandahalli.

h [Gatkamaddenhalli with its Muzra village of Pitchapalli, Krishnarajpur.] *h*

By Order,

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen & Rev. Depts.

h [ ] *h* Inserted by Notification No. 1143-4—L. F. 17-19, dated 6th February 1903.



Enclosed. I have not been able to find
out any orders or notes amending
the Schedule. If necessary, the Schedule
may be got down by the
Press by express post. (I also consulted
Mr K. S. Rao, Mr K. D. C., Dept & Mr R. Sankaran).

4/6/1915

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22·1·13 + Corrs

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G.R.S. 26]

File No. 185-12

Serial No. /

Diary No. of letter replied to

Corrs 74

No. 5467 & 1 file
LB 185-12-1
By rec. 1.13.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 19 .

To
The President of the
Sanitary Board,
Kolar Gold Fields.

rec. 1.13

Signed by Mr T.G.R.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith revised draft Rules prepared in this office for the special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields area and to request you to be so good as to place the same before the Sanitary Bd. and to submit a copy of their

over.

SUBJECT.

Section IX—Prevention and Treatment of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

e [1. Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the ~~nearest Magistrate, Sanitary Officer, Station House Officer, or Head Constable,~~ or ~~Medical Officer, of the Government~~ or of the Mining Board, not below the grade of ~~Hospital Assistant, or in the case of~~ persons living in villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the patel of their village, of any case of infectious, or contagious disease, or of death from such disease coming to his knowledge.] *e*

f[1. A During an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease, any householder or private Medical practitioner who may have a knowledge of an illness in which symptoms of the prevailing infectious or contagious disease are exhibited or of a death likely to be due to such prevalent epidemic sickness, shall be bound to give immediate information of such illness or death, to one or other of the authorities mentioned in the preceding clause.] *f*

2. It shall be the duty of the person to whom such information is given, to institute or cause to be instituted immediate inquiry as to the nature of such disease or the cause of such death and to report the result of such enquiry to a Sanitary Officer.

3. Any person found suffering from cholera, small-pox, plague or other infectious or contagious disease, may be removed to a hospital set apart for the treatment of such diseases, by a written order from a Sanitary Officer; and all persons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

4. Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

e [ ] *e* Substituted by Notification No. 2205—L. F. 17-99, dated 9th December 1903.
f [ ] *f* Inserted by Notification No. 2205—L. F. 17-99, dated 9th December 1903.

To No 296 of 1913-14

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A-B (185-12)-2

Office of the President,
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board,
Dated, Champion Reef, 3rd January 1914.

From

P. F. Bowring Esquire,
President, Sanitary Board.
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

To

K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esquire., M.A.
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharajah of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.5407-LB 185-12-1 dated the 24th January 1913, I have the honour to retransmit herewith the draft Sanitary Board Bye-laws, embodying therein, in red-ink, the alterations and additions proposed by the Board, together with a copy of their resolutions No.2 at their special meeting held on 23rd September last.

2. The Board have further proposed that Bye Law X. for the licensing of shops and stalls for the sale of articles of human consumption, and the rules for the levy of tax on dogs sanctioned in Government Proceedings Nos.14431-L.F.7-99 and 2827-L.B.355-11-3 dated the 31st March 1903 and 4th October 1912 respectively may be incorporated among these ~~their~~ bye-laws.

P20

3. As regards the latter part of the Board's resolution, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that there is a large number of cooly colonies and huts in the Sanitary Board area, yielding a revenue of 8 to 9 thousand rupees

rupees a year in the shape of ground rent, for the recovery of which the Board have absolutely no power under the existing bye-laws in case of default. It is therefore found very expedient that, in order to have proper control over these colonists and hut owners, and to safeguard the Board's revenue from falling into arrears the Vice President should be empowered to adopt coercive measures for the recovery of arrears from the defaulters by distraint and sale of their moveable property, as is done in areas under the control of District Boards and in Municipalities. The Board have therefore proposed that rules for the purpose may be prescribed by Government on the same lines as those under the Local Board's Regulation with necessary alterations and modifications to suit the local convenience ~~for adoption in the Sanitary Board area~~.

4. With the foregoing additions and alterations, I have the honour to request that early sanction of Government may kindly be obtained to the bye-laws under advertance.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

for President.

Sanitary Board.

Kolar Gold Fields.

Kolar Gold Fields.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Kolar Gold Fields, Sanitary Board, held on Tuesday the 23rd September 1913.

* * *

Considered the draft amendments to the existing Sanitary Board Bye-laws proposed in the Secretariat. (Subject No. 5 of the last meeting.)

In approving of the proposed amendments which certain modifications, alterations and additions thereto, resolved to address Government (I) to incorporate in them, Bye-law X for the licensing (1) of shops and stalls for the sale of articles of -- human Consumption and the rules for the levy (2) of tax on dogs sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings Nos. 14431 - L.F.)7-99 and 2827 - L.B. 355.-11-3. dated the 31st March 1903 and 4th October 1912, respectively; (II) to empower the Board to adopt coercive measures for the recovery of arrears of ground rents from defaulting Coolly Colonists under the control of the Board, by distraint and sale of their moveable property, and to insert rules for the purpose on the same lines as those prescribed in the Local -

Boards Regulation and Rules thereunder, with necessary alterations, to suit local circumstances.

"Copy"

For President

Ulg Sanitary Board, L.G.D.

Enc to LB 185-12-2

Draft Bye-laws
of the
Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Spare copy sent in for Urdu version

Paragraphs in brackets and lines underlined are the additions proposed by Government.

Notification.

Exctd LB 185-12-2

No. - - - - Dated. - - - -

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 and 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following amended Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Local Area defined in the schedule appended to this Notification.

Section I.

Constitution of Sanitary Board.

1. For the proper and efficient administration of these Rules in the said local area, there shall be formed a special Local Board distinct from, and independent of, the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District, and styled "The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board," which shall consist of Seven ex-Officio and Seven non-Officio members as specified below:-

Ex-Officio Members.

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
2. The Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
3. The Principal Government Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields.
4. The Government Inspector of Mines.
5. The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields.
6. The Executive Engineer, Kolar Division.
7. The District Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields

Non-Official Members.

Seven residents of the said local area,

one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board, nominated annually by the Mining Board and approved by Government.

1. A. A non-official members absenting himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Sanitary Board shall, unless such absence be condoned by Government, be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board.

1. B. Where a non-official member of the Sanitary Board is, for any reasonable cause, prevented from attending any meeting of the Board, the Mining Board may nominate a temporary substitute for him on the Sanitary Board for the approval of Government.

2. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the President of the Sanitary Board, and the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Vice President. The Vice President shall exercise all the powers of the President during the absence of the President.
(Rule 3 may be recast as follows:—)

3. The Government shall appoint a Medical Officer of Health with the approval of the Sanitary Board for the Kolar Gold Fields who will be the adviser of the Sanitary Board in matters of sanitation and responsible to the Board for the proper and efficient administration of Sanitary Matters under the direction of the Board. The pay and allowances of this Officer will be contributed from the funds of the Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and such establishments of Sweepers,

Present Rule 3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and out of funds placed at its disposal, appoint a Sanitary Inspector, and such Assistant Sanitary Inspectors as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the Local area

Sweepers, Scavengers, watchmen and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area.

4. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame such bye-laws as it considers necessary for the conduct of its business and for the guidance of its members and servants.

5. The expression "Sanitary Officer" used in these Rules means the Medical Officer of Health and includes a person duly empowered by the Sanitary Board to act as a Sanitary Officer either generally with regard to all matters, or specially with regard to any particular matter, dealt with under the Rules. The Sanitary Board shall be at liberty to withdraw the powers thus conferred at any time. In the mining Camps the powers conferred on the Medical officer of Health will be exercised by the Chief Medical officer and his Assistants.

6. All proceedings of a Sanitary Officer under these Rules shall be liable to revision by the Sanitary Board.

[It is a point for consideration whether Rule 6 may not precede Rule 5] not necessary.

Section II

Disposal of refuse.

1. All kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse, night-soil, and other impure matter shall be deposited in pits at spots selected by a Sanitary Officer, or in other receptacles assigned for the purpose, unless destroyed by incineration. All such refuse, night-soil and other impure matter may be sold as manure or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by a Sanitary Officer, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Sanitary Board.

Add the following as Rule 2.

2. The Sanitary Board may frame, with the approval of Government, such bye-laws as may be necessary regulating the deposit and disposal by sale or otherwise of all kitchen and stable refuse, night-soil, and other offensive or rubbish or impure matter; and preventing any such matter being deposited thrown or put in any street, or in any ditch under a street or in any sewer or drain beside a street or on any space or on the bank of any water course, or nullah, except at such places, in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Sanitary Board.

Section III

Water Supply

1. Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet-wall not less than three feet in height; and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash, or other suitable disinfectant, whenever necessary, under the direction of a Sanitary Officer.

3. The ~~Sanitary Board~~ Vice President or the medical officer of health may prohibit the use of any well or order any well to be closed or filled up, which he considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary. ~~Any person refusing to comply with any~~

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes or cattle in any tank or well not specially set apart for the purpose; and no tank or well

Add to Rule (Section III) Washing water or causing clothes or any public tank, reservoir or canal or well, or persons bathing in the water thereof is punishable under section 426 Cau 277 I.P.C.

so set apart shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such disease.

The following as Rules

5. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws (i) requiring the owner or occupier of any land to cut down, top, prune, or trim all trees or shrubs which in any way overhang or which they may deem likely to overhang any public tank, well or other provision for water supply as to pollute or be likely to pollute the water thereof, and (ii) for securing the purity of sources of water supply, whether public or private, for preventing people from drinking impure water and for draining stagnant water.

Section IV

Prevention of Overcrowding

The Sanitary Board may, subject to the approval of the Government, make bye-laws to regulate the construction and restoration of buildings of every description, the materials of which they shall be made, their ventilation and drainage, the number of persons that may occupy them, and other similar matters; and to prevent the construction of buildings without adequate provision being made for laying out and location of streets.

Explanation :- Unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context the word "building" in these Rules means a house, hut, shed, or any structure, temporary or permanent whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall.

2. No building of any description shall be erected without the permission in writing of ~~the President, Sanitary Board advised in such matters by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Officer, who may, after inspection of the site~~ who may, after obtaining such advice of the M.O.H. grant or refuse such permission. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such ~~permission~~ refusal shall be stated by the Sanitary Officer in writing, and an appeal shall lie from such refusal to the Sanitary Board whose decision shall be final.

3. Permission of the Sanitary ~~Officer~~ Board shall be presumed to have been granted if within one month from receipt of notice ~~the Sanitary Officer~~ President does not signify his approval or disapproval of the proposal of the applicant: provided that such construction or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

4. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to ~~the Sanitary Officer~~ the President Sanitary Board and shall contain the following particulars:-

(a) Name of locality;
(b) Size of building;
(c) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions;
(d) Number of doors and windows with measurements;
(e) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and, where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it
(f) Arrangement for drainage;
(g) Location of the latrine;
(h) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid.

Provided that no such application or

4(c) under 4.
(i) Thickness of flooring
(j) Provision of roof ventilation
(k) Nature of roof
(l) Levels for completion

permission as aforesaid shall be required in the case of a building erected by or under the authority of a Superintendent of a mine and intended to be used for mining purposes only and not as a dwelling.

5. With the previous sanction in writing of the Sanitary Board, or in urgent cases, of the President of the Sanitary Board, a Sanitary Officer may cause any building erected in contravention of the provisions of this Section to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof, and may recover the cost of doing so by distraint and sale of the movables of such occupant or owner.

6. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building which in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Medical Officer is in a dilapidated or dangerous condition shall be bound when required in writing by the Sanitary Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

Add the following as Rule 7 & 8.

7. (1) The Sanitary Board may, at any time, in manner hereinafter prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings.

(2) Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so over-crowded as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring building, the Board may cause proceedings to be taken before a magistrate of the 1st class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such over-crowding.

(3) Such magistrate may, on the production of a certificate by a Medical Officer duly authorised or empowered by

the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the over-crowding complained of is likely to cause disease or risk of disease, and after such further enquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than 10 days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(4) If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall for the purpose of sub-section (3) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(5) It shall be incumbent on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under sub-section (3) forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the said building as may be necessary to fulfil the conditions prescribed thereby, written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants, or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

8. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under sub-section (3) of section 7 permits the over crowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under sub-section (5) of the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition

to periodical inspection by any Sanitary Officer and shall be kept clean.

3. Public latrines shall be provided at such places, in such numbers and of such description as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Board.

4. No person shall ease himself near or outside a latrine, or in or about any road, public pathway, well or building, or on the banks or beds of any springs, streams or tanks or in any place where such act has been specially forbidden by the Sanitary Board.

5. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons, exceeding ten in number, on any work, shall be bound, unless the same is considered unnecessary by a Sanitary Officer, to erect and to keep clean and in repair, a suitable double latrine for the use of the persons so employed. On the failure of any person to comply with this rule, a Sanitary Officer may, after 24 hours' notice in writing to such person, cause a double latrine as aforesaid to be constructed, cleaned, or repaired as the case may be, and levy the cost thereof from such person by distraint and sale of his movables, or may stop the further progress of the work on which the men are employed until the provisions of this rule have been complied with.

Add the following as Rule 6.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws regulating, in any other particular not specifically provided for by these rules, the construction, maintenance, and control of drains, sewers, ventilating shafts, receptacles for dung and manure, cess-pools, water closets, privies, latrines, urinals and drainage or sewerage works of every description, whether the property of the Sanitary Board or not.

Section VI.

Keeping and Slaughter of Live-stock etc.

1. Unless with the permission of the Sanitary Board, no cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any Building, source of water supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such site as may be selected or approved of by the Sanitary Board.

3. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter house or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor thereof as may be considered necessary by a Sanitary Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughter house, or other place in a clean and wholesome condition. * Para 4 omitted by oversight is written on page 12.

5 No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a licence from the Sanitary Board.

6. The owner or Contractor of every Market slaughter house, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to Government such fees as it may prescribe from time to time; and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market-slaughter house or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof a fee according to the following scale:—

Bullock	annas	6
Cow	"	6
Buffalo	"	6
Calf	"	6
Sheep	"	2
Goat	"	2
Pig	"	2

7. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Sanitary Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or Contractor.

8. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill without license and without payment of any fee any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

The following to be inserted as para 4 as the same was omitted by mistake.

—o—

4. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain or other articles of human consumption, without a license to be granted in accordance with such bye-laws as the Sanitary Board may frame with the approval of Government.

In place of this section (rules 2 to 8) the following rules issued by Government on the subject of slaughter houses (dated 14th May 1910) may be substituted.

1. Animals intended for human consumption only shall be slaughtered in the slaughter house.

2. Butchers and others shall have access to the slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereinunder specified.

Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter house for the purpose of dressing the meat. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the Sanitary Board on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained in the Sanitary Board Office.

3. Every person desirous of making use of the slaughter houses shall pay the prescribed fees for animals to be slaughtered before taking them into the place for slaughter.

4. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the alloted space in the slaughter house and no other.

5. No animals shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house except during such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Sanitary Board and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

6. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Sanitary Officers and members of the Sanitary Board shall have access to the slaughter house.

7. Every animal intended for slaughter at the slaughter house shall be brought thereto one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Officer deputed for the purpose by the Board.

8. Animals which upon examination are found to be free from disease, shall be marked with the Sanitary Board stamp for slaughtering.

9. Every animal which upon examination is found to be suffering from an infectious or Contagious disease shall be marked and handed over to the owner.

10. No animal that is or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered in the slaughter house.

11. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in the slaughter house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

12. Every Carcass, which upon such examination, is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a Carcass not showing signs of an infectious or Contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

13. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and destroyed.

14. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

15. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the Carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

16. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction shall be collected in a special offal-room in the slaughter house, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

17. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in the offal pit.

18. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in the offal pit.

19. All skins, fat and offal shall be removed within twenty-four hours of the slaughtering of the animal; if not, all skins, offal, fat, entrails, etc., left at the slaughter house shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Sanitary Board and be disposed of as the Vice President or the Medical Officer of Health may direct.

20. No person shall sell or store meat, skin or offal on the premises of a slaughter house.

21. Meat, entrails and tripe which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from the slaughter house, shall be removed in covered metal buckets or carts, and such buckets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

22. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter the slaughter house.

23. No dog or any animal not intended for slaughter shall be admitted into a slaughter house. Every such dog or animal found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as ~~a stray dog~~ unclaimed property.

24 No animal which is not permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter, shall be brought into the Slaughter-house.

25. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in the slaughtering house. Persons contravening this regulation may be summarily ejected.

26 No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rabbi in a slaughter house except with the written permission of the Vice-President

27. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in the slaughter house shall be as detailed in the following Schedule:—

	Rupees
(1) Bullocks, cows, buffaloes	0-6-0
(2) Bull calves	0-6-0
(3) Sheep	0-2-0
(4) Goats	0-2-0
(5) Kids	0-2-0
(6) Sambar & other deer.	0-6-0

28. The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Market sergeant, or any Officer of the Sanitary Board empowered by the 1st named officer shall have free access to the slaughter house at any time on any day and the Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any meat exposed for sale if the Officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption.

29. The Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the slaughter any animal he thinks unfit for human consumption or confiscate any carcass any part of a carcass the consumption which in his opinion may be injurious health. In these cases the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health shall be final.

30. No dung or other heaps of rubbish shall be permitted in or near the Slaughter house.

31. The internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement must be kept in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any blood liquid, refuse, or filth or any other offensive or noxious matter that may be spilt or splashed, deposited or brought into contact with them.

32. The walls must be Thoroughly washed with hot- lime water during the months of March, June, September and December.

33. The water supply must be kept in good order and a supply sufficient for all the purposes, including the cleaning of the premises and all receptacles must be Obtained.

34. Sheep, goats and cattle which are to be slaughtered for sacrificial purposes must be taken to the Sanitary Inspector of the circle and that Officer will issue a ticket after ascertaining that the animal is in no way diseased and that its flesh would not be unfit for human consumption. In order to avoid all chances of substituting another animal, the Sanitary Inspector shall direct the Meathi of the village to be present at the slaughter and he shall ascertain that the animal examined by the Inspector is the animal slaughtered. The Sanitary Inspector and his Meathi will be personally held responsible for the observance of this rule.

35. A breach of any of the above rules shall render the Offender liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Section 36 of the mines Regulation, namely a fine not exceeding Rs 100/-

36. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for inspection of all places used by or for animals and any other bye-laws for the proper management of Slaughter Houses not Covered by these - rules and not inconsistent with these.

Section VII

General. This section may be placed at the end.

1. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any milch-cow or animal suitable for human food, on night soil, stable litter or other refuse or deleterious matter, or

allow any latrine, cess-pool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after Six hours' notice from a Sanitary officer, or

throw or allow to be thrown or allow to flow, any foul water, filth, urine, or refuse into or on any road, street or bye-way, or

remove night-soil or other noxious matter along any road or thoroughfare so as to be offensive or dangerous to health, or

deposit manure, filth or rubbish in any open place drain, river, pond, or tank or in any other place not specially set apart for that purpose, or

neglect to comply with an order from a Sanitary officer to whitewash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies or to clean, repair fill up or cover any well,

There are many matters dealing under Section II and may be regulated by bye-laws under that Section.

tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation, or remove rank Vegetation or other matter within such premises, or

being afflicted with a loath-some, infectious or contagious disease, expose for sale any article of food or drink, or

carry or cause to be carried along any public thoroughfare, any article that has been used by or has been in contact with any person suffering or convalescing from any infectious disease or

Or Cerebalemus

obstruct any person appointed under these rules for the purposes of Sanitation.

1. The rules framed by Government re- Sanitation and Sanitary Administration of Robertsonpet Market and issued under Notification No. 10265 2-B. 132-08-17 dated 14-5-1910 may be inserted here.

2. The Sanitary Board may with the approval of Government prescribe bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories in the area under its authority.

For the Rules please see pages 20 to 25.

3. The Sanitary Board may with the approval of Government frame bye-laws for the regis-tration of births and deaths within its area and for enforcing the supply of such information

as may be necessary to make such registration effective.

4. The Sanitary Board may likewise, with the approval of Government frame bye-laws for the proper Sanitation of Markets within the area under its authority.

No. 10265-X-B.132-08-17, dated 14th May 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 34 of the Mysore Mines Regulation No. IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for the Special Sanitation and Sanitary administration of the Robertson-pet Market, Kolar Gold Fields:—

1. All Shop-Keepers, Stall-holders and Sellers in the Market should be cleanly dressed.

2. All Scales, weights and measures shall be kept clean and in proper order. Standard weights and measures will be kept in charge of the Market Sergeant.

3. No person suffering from leprosy or other loath-some or contagious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in any market, or be employed in any way in such

market and any such person coming within the market, may be expelled by the Market Sergeant or his assistants.

4. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of the market, except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose.

5. No person shall sell or expose for sale in the market any meat, fish or other animal or vegetable matter which is decomposed or unfit for consumption or any meat that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it really is.

6. The Medical officer of Health the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Market Sergeant or any officer of the Sanitary Board empowered by the first-named officer shall have free access to the market at any time or any day and the Medical officer of Health shall have the power to prohibit the sale of any food stuff exposed in the market, if the officer is of opinion that it is unfit for human consumption or adulterated in such a manner as to make it injurious to health.

7. For the purpose of Rule 6, the decision of the Medical officer

Shall be final so far as regards articles of food or drink that are of a perishable nature. In the case of other articles if the dealer so requires, the Medical officer of Health shall take a sample of the stuff and forward it to the Chemical Examiner to Government whose decision in the matter will be considered final. Pending the report of the Chemical Examiner to Government the Medical officer of Health shall put his seal on the article and prevent its sale for the time being.

8. The Medical Officer of Health will visit the Market and the slaughter houses every Sunday morning and hold a thorough inspection of all the animals and goods. The Sanitary Inspector will undertake this duty on Wednesdays.

9. The Market Sergeant will perform this duty on ordinary days and will be held personally responsible for the quality of the food stuffs exposed for sale in the Market.

10. All Cooked articles or such food stuffs as are to be consumed uncooked shall only be exposed for Sale in properly constructed Cases which can efficiently exclude Contamination by flies or dust at the same time permitting free ad-

11. All the Stall-holders will be required to keep their places, persons and utensils scrupulously clean.

12. No person shall bring a dog into the market. All stray dogs found inside the market will be destroyed.

13. No person shall live permanently live in the market.

14. A breach of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable on Conviction to the penalty prescribed in Section 36 of the Mines Regulation namely, a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

Section VIII
Burial and Burning grounds.

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly appointed for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any ground so appointed, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave; and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

Add the following as Rule 3.

3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government frame bye-laws for the maintenance of all places for the

disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe Sanitary Condition due regard being had to the religious usages of the Community or Section of the Community entitled to the use of such places for the disposal of the dead.

Section IX

Prevention and treatment of infectious and Contagious diseases.

Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the ~~nearest Magistrate, Sanitary Officer Station House officer, or Head Constable, or Medical Officer, of the Government or of the Mining Board, not below the grade of Hospital Assistant~~ or in the case of persons living in Villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the Patel of their Village, of any case of infectious, or Contagious disease or of death from such disease coming to his Knowledge.

2nd. During an Epidemic of any infectious or Contagious disease, any house holder or private Medical practitioner who may have a Knowlege of an illness in which Symptoms of the prevailing infectious or Contagious disease are exhibited or of a death likely to be due to such prevalent epidemic Sickness shall be bound to give immediate information of such illness or death to one or other of the authorities mentioned in the preceding Clause.

Substitute
the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers

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2. It shall be the duty of the person to whom such information is given, to institute or cause to be instituted immediate inquiry as to the nature of such disease or the cause of such death and to report the result of such enquiry to a Sanitary Officer.

3. Any person found suffering from Cholera, Small-pox, plague or other infectious or Contagious disease, may be removed to a hospital set apart for the treatment of such diseases by a written order from a Sanitary officer; and all persons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

4. Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

Section X

Underground Sanitation in Mines.

1. Every Superintendent of a Mine shall be bound to provide or cause to be provided a sufficient supply of pure drinking-water underground, at such points as may be directed by the Inspector of Mines, and from such sources as may be approved of by the Sanitary Board.

2. Every Superintendent of a Mine shall be bound to provide or cause to be provided suitable latrines or privies for the use of persons employed under-ground, at such points as may be directed by the Inspector of Mines, and shall provide a sufficient number of Scavengers and Overseers under-ground to keep such latrines and privies clean and wholesome. All excrement and other filthy matter shall be deodorized daily with a deodorant approved by the Sanitary Board and disposed of in manner prescribed by such Board.

3. No person shall ease himself or urinate in any under-ground part of a Mine other than the place set apart for such purpose, or drink or take water for drinking purposes from other than the duly appointed Supply.

4. It shall be the duty of every under-ground employee of a Mine who becomes cognisant of a breach of any of the provisions of this Section, to report the same to the Inspector of Mines or a Sanitary Officer.

The rules under Section X seem to fall under Section 21, not under Sections 34 and 35, of the Mines Regulation VI of 1906. Under-ground Sanitation in Mines is a matter with which the Sanitary Board does not seem to be Concerned.

Schedule.

Local area for which the Rules are made.

The following Villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields:-

Doddur Karpanahalli, Doddur-halli, Madamuttanahalli, Kul-Kund, Badmarkanhalli, Kisandra Kadregaudankote, Pedadampalli, Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kapisandra, Nagasettihalli, Shi-manbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatrayagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnagana-halli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli, Putepalli, Nakkan-halli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempattinmanhalli, Gorimakan-halli, Ranagadoddi, Markopfa,

Suranhalli, Lumamanpalli,
Balgamballi, Kolur, Gobbegaudan-
-halli, Chinganhalli, Kalkembli,
Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli,
Lakshmisagara, Gattamuda-
-mangala, Balligere, Byatarayan-
-halli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur,
Janimadagu, Tilampalli,
Armanhalli, Pura, Boduvike
Jangatta, Lakkenhalli, Thavare-
-Kere, Pedamaripalli, Chinnam-
-palli, Pitchahalli, Dohanhalli,
Bogi Sonnepalli, Ookrahalli,
Boginhalli, Byraganhalli,
Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalaga-
-madi, Shingarahalli, Rimars-
-pura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyan-
-gurki, Amanikere, Maliyan-
-gurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli,
Soregaudankote Chinkote,
Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli,
Neelakere, Thammanhalli,
Karavanhalli, Hittandahalli,
Gat Kamaddenhalli with
its Mizra Village of Pitcha
-palli, Krishnarajpur.

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The Schedule has been approved by the Vice President of the Kolar Gold Fields - Vide his D.O. dated 16-3-1916 D 3455

SCHEDULE.

LOCAL AREA FOR WHICH THE RULES ARE MADE.

The following Villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields:—

Doddur Karpanahalli, Doddurhalli, Madamuttanahalli, Hulkund, Badmakanhalli, Aisandra, Kadregowdankote, Pedadampalli, Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kansandra, Nagasettihalli, Shimanbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatrayagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnaganahalli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli, Putepalli, Nakkanhalli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempathimmanhalli, Gonimakanhalli, Gangadoddi, Markoppa, Suranhalli, Tummanpalli, Balganhalli, Kotur, Giddegaudanhalli, Chinganhalli, Kalkembli, Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli, Lakshmisagara, Gattamadamangala, Balligere, Byataravanhalli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur, Tanimadagu, Tulampalli, Armanhalli, Pura, Bodwike, Jangutta, Lakkenhalli, Thavarikere, Pedamaripalli, Chinmaripalli, Pitchahalli, Dahanhalli, Bogisonnepalli, Ookrahalli, Boginhalli, Byraganhalli, Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalagamadi, Shingarahalli, Aimarspura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyangurki, Amanikere, Maliyangurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli, Soregowdankote, Chinkote, Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli, Nerlekere, Thammanhalli, Kavarahalli, Aithandahalli.

~~Gatkamaddenhalli~~ with its Muzra village of Pitchapalli, Krishnarajpur.~~)~~

NOTIFICATION

No. ~~16346~~ L. B. ~~17-99~~, dated ~~10th June 1961~~.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 24 and 25 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, III of 1897, Sections 34 and 35 of the Regulation, IV of 1906, the Government of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following amended rules for the special sanitation of the local area defined in the schedule appended to this notification :—

SECTION I—CONSTITUTION OF SANITARY BOARD.

1. For the proper and efficient administration of these rules in the said local area, there shall be formed a special Local Board distinct from, and independent of, the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District, and styled "The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board," which shall consist of ~~six ex-officio and six non-official members~~ as specified below :—

Ex-officio Members.

(1) The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
(2) The Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
(3) The ~~Principal Government~~ Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
(4) The Government Inspector of Mines.
(5) The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields.
(6) The Executive Engineer of the Kolar Division.
7 ~~The Medical Officer~~ The District Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

Non-official Members.

(a) Seven ~~six~~ residents of the said local area, one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board, nominated annually by the Mining Board and approved by Government.
(b) one other non-official gentleman appointed annually by Government.

2. A non-official member absenting himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Sanitary Board shall, unless such absence be condoned by Government, be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board.

3 ~~4-B~~. Where a non-official member of the Sanitary Board is, for any reasonable cause, prevented from attending any meeting of the Board, the Mining Board may nominate a temporary substitute for him on the Sanitary Board for the approval of Government.

4. ~~2~~. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the President of the Sanitary Board, and the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Vice-President. The Vice-President shall exercise all the powers of the President during the absence of the President.

5. The Government shall appoint a medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields who will be the adviser of the Sanitary Board in matters of Sanitation and responsible to the Board for the proper and efficient administration of Sanitary matters under the direction of the Board. The pay and allowances of this Officer will be contributed from the funds of the Sanitary Board.

2(9)

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint a Sanitary Inspector and such establishments of ~~Sanitary Overseers~~ mestries, sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area. Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

7. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame such bye-laws as it considers necessary for the conduct of its business and for the guidance of its members and servants.

8. ~~5.~~ The expression "Sanitary Officer" used in these rules means a person duly empowered by the Sanitary Board to act as a Sanitary Officer either generally with regard to all matters, or specially with regard to any particular matter, dealt with under the rules. The Sanitary Board shall be at liberty to withdraw the power thus conferred at any time. The Medical Officer of Health and includes

9. ~~6.~~ All proceedings of a Sanitary Officer under these rules shall be liable to revision by the Sanitary Board.

Section II—Disposal of Refuse.

1 All kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse, night-soil, and other impure matter shall be deposited in pits at spots selected by a Sanitary Officer, or in other receptacles assigned for the purpose. All such refuse, night-soil and other impure matter may be sold as manure or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by a Sanitary Officer, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Sanitary Board.

(unless destroyed by incineration.)

2 The Sanitary Board may frame, with the approval of Government, such by-laws as may be necessary regulating the deposit and disposal by sale or otherwise of all kitchen and stable refuse, night soil and other offensive or rubbish or impure matter; and preventing any such matter being deposited, thrown or put in any street or on any space or on the bank of any water course, or nullah, except at such places, in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Sanitary Board

Section III

SECTION III—WATER-SUPPLY.

1. Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet wall not less than three feet in height; and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water-supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash, or other suitable disinfectant, whenever necessary, under the direction of a Sanitary Officer.

3. The ~~Sanitary Board~~ may prohibit the use of any well, or order any well to be closed or filled up, which ~~it~~ considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary.

Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes or cattle in any tank or well not specially set apart for the purpose; and no tank or well so set apart shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such disease.

5. Any person found voluntarily wasting water or causing it to run to waste from any public tap, or found polluting the water in any reservoir, tank or well, is punishable under Sections 426 and 277 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws

(i) requesting the owner or occupier of any land to cut down, lop, prune, or train all trees or shrubs which in any way overhang or which they may deem likely to overhang any public tank, well or other provision for water supply as to pollute or be likely to pollute the water thereof, and

(ii) for securing the purity of sources of water supply whether public or private for preventing people from drinking impure water and for draining stagnant water

Section IV

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Section IV—Prevention of Overcrowding.

1. The Sanitary Board may, subject to the approval of the Government, make bye-laws to regulate the construction and restoration of buildings of every description, the materials of which they shall be made, their ventilation and drainage, the number of persons that may occupy them, and other similar matters, and to prevent the construction of buildings without adequate provision being made for the laying out and location of streets.

~~d~~ *Explanation*:—Unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context, the word "Building" in these rules means a house, hut, shed or ~~rooted enclosure~~ any structure temporary or permanent whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall. ~~It~~

The President Sanitary Board

2. No building, of any description shall be erected without the permission, in writing, of ~~a Sanitary Officer~~, who may, after ~~inspection of the site~~, grant or refuse such permission. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be stated, ~~by the Sanitary Officer in writing, and an appeal shall lie from such refusal to the Sanitary Board, whose decision shall be final.~~

obtaining the advice of the medical officer of Health

Board

3. Permission of the Sanitary ~~Officer~~ shall be presumed to have been granted if within one month from receipt of notice the ~~Sanitary Officer~~ does not signify his approval or disapproval of the proposal of the applicant; provided that such construction or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

President

Is a point for consideration an appeal to be allowed to Board

4. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to a Sanitary Officer, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name of locality:
(*b*) Size of building:
(*c*) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions:
(*d*) Number of doors and windows with measurements:
(*e*) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and, where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it:
(*f*) Arrangements for drainage:
(*g*) Location of the latrine:
(*h*) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid:
(*i*) Nature of flooring:
(*j*) Provision of roof Ventilation
(*k*) Nature of roof:
(*l*) Time for completion.

Provided that no such application or permission as aforesaid shall be required in the case of a building erected by or under the authority of a Superintendent of a Mine and intended to be used for mining purposes only and not as a dwelling.

5. With the previous sanction in writing of the Sanitary Board, or in urgent cases, of the President of the Sanitary Board, a Sanitary Officer may cause any building, erected in contravention of the provisions of this section to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof, ~~and may recover the cost of doing so by distraint and sale of the movables of such occupant or owner~~. Cultural Entries

6. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which is in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, shall be bound when required, in writing, by the Sanitary Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

7. (1) The Sanitary Board may, at any time, in manner hereinafter prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings

(2) Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so overcrowded as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring building, the Board may cause proceedings to be taken before a Magistrate of the first class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

(3) Such Magistrate may, on the production of a certificate by a medical officer duly authorised or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease or risk of disease, and after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(4) If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall for the purpose of sub-section (3) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(5) It shall be incumbent on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under sub-section (3), forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the said building as may be necessary to fulfil the conditions prescribed thereby, written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

~~Addition of new section after section 41, Regulation III of 1903.~~

~~2. After section 41 of the said Regulation, the following new section shall be inserted:—~~

8. ~~"41-A~~. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under sub-section (3) of section ~~20-A~~, permits the overcrowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under sub-section (5) of the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such overcrowding, or such omission to vacate, continues, ~~provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs 100~~.

~~"Penalty for permitting overcrowding, etc."~~

Section VI

SECTION V.—DRAINS AND LATRINES.

1. The owner of every bazaar or dwelling shall provide a suitable drain of such pattern as may be approved by the Sanitary Board, in front and in rear of such bazaar or dwelling, unless a Sanitary Officer decides that such drain is unnecessary, and shall, if specially ordered by ~~a Sanitary Officer~~ the President, provide a similar drain within the premises of such bazaar or dwelling, and shall keep the said drain or drains clean. On failure to comply with this rule, ~~a Sanitary Officer~~ the President may give the owner or occupant of such bazaar or dwelling 48 hours' notice in writing to provide or to clean such drain or drains, and may, if such notice is not complied with, construct or clean such drain or drains, and recover the cost of doing so from the owner or occupier, by distraint and sale of his movables.

2. No person shall construct or maintain a privy pit or latrine within the walls of any building without permission in writing from a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than in conformity with his directions.

Provided that dwellings belonging to classes among whom females do not appear in public may be provided with a latrine or privy pit of such description and in such place within the premises as may be approved by a Sanitary Officer, and the same shall be open to periodical inspection by any Sanitary Officer and shall be kept clean.

3. Public latrines shall be provided at such places, in such numbers and of such description as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Board.

4. No person shall ease himself near or outside a latrine, or in or about any road, public pathway, well or building, or on the banks or beds of any springs, streams or tanks, or in any place where such act has been specially forbidden by the Sanitary Board.

5. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons, exceeding ten in number, on any work, shall be bound, unless the same is considered unnecessary by a Sanitary Officer, to erect and to keep clean and in repair, a suitable double latrine for the use of the persons so employed. On the failure of any person to comply with this rule, a Sanitary Officer, may, after 24 hours' notice in writing to such person, cause a double latrine as aforesaid to be constructed, cleaned, or repaired as the case may be, and levy the cost thereof from such person ~~by distraint and sale of his movables, or may stop the further progress of the work on which the men are employed until the provisions of this rule have been complied with.~~ (substituted)

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame by-laws regulating, in any other particular not specifically provided for by these rules, the construction, maintenance and control of drains, sewers, ventilation, shafts, receptacles for dung and manure, cesspools, water closets, privies, latrines, urinals and drainage and sewerage works of every description whether the property of the Sanitary Board or not

Section VI

Section VI—Keeping and Slaughter of Live-stock, etc.

1. Unless with the permission of the Sanitary Board, no cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water-supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Sanitary Board.

3. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Sanitary Board.

4. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

5. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Sanitary Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns, and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to Government such fees as it may prescribe from time to time; and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market, slaughter-house, or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof a fee according to the following scale:—

	As.
Bullock	6
Cow	6
Buffalo	6
Calf	6
Sheep	2
Goat	2
Pig	4

7. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughter-house, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor therefor as may be considered necessary by a Sanitary Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughter-house, or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain or other articles of human consumption, without a license to be granted in accordance with such bye-laws as the Sanitary Board may frame with the approval of Government.

7. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for inspection of all places used for the keeping of animals and also for the proper management and inspection of Slaughter houses.

See VII

SECTION VIII—BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS.

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly appointed for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any ground so appointed, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave; and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the maintenance of all places for the disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe sanitary condition, due regard being had to the religious usages of the community or section of the community entitled to the use of such places for the disposal of the dead

Section VIII

VIII

SECTION ~~IX~~—PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

~~[~~1. Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the ~~nearest Magistrate, Sanitary Officer, Station House Officer, or Head Constable, or Medical Officer of the Government or of the Mining Board, not below the grade of Hospital Assistant~~ Chief Sanitary Inspector, Divisional Sanitary Inspector, Mining Sanitary Inspector or Overseer, or in the case of persons living in villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the patel of their village, of any case of infectious, or contagious disease, or of death from such disease coming to his knowledge.~~]~~

2 ~~[1A~~. During an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease, any householder or private Medical practitioner who may have a knowledge of an illness in which symptoms of the prevailing infectious or contagious disease are exhibited or of a death likely to be due to such prevalent epidemic sickness, shall be bound to give immediate information of such illness or death, to one or other of the authorities mentioned in the preceding clause.~~]~~

3 It shall be the duty of the person to whom such information is given to institute or cause to be instituted immediate inquiry as to the nature of such disease, or the cause of such death and to report the result of such enquiry to a Sanitary Officer.

4 Any person found suffering from cholera, small-pox, plague or other infectious or contagious disease, may be removed to a hospital set apart for the treatment of such diseases, by a written order from a Sanitary Officer; and all persons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

5 Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

IX

SECTION VII - GENERAL.

1. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any milch-cow or animal suitable for human food on night-soil, stable litter or other refuse or deleterious matter, or

allow any latrine, cess pool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours notice from a Sanitary Officer, or

throw or allow to be thrown, or allow to flow, any foul water, filth, urine, or refuse into or on any road, street or bye-way, or

remove night-soil or other noxious matter along any road or thoroughfare so as to be offensive or dangerous to health, or

deposit manure, filth or rubbish in any open place, drain, river, pond, or tank, or in any other place not specially set apart for that purpose, or or

neglect to comply with an order from a Sanitary Officer to whitewash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies, or to clean, repair, fill up, or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation, or remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises, or

being afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, expose for sale any article of food or drink, or

carry or cause to be carried along any public thoroughfare any article that has been used by or has been in contact with any person suffering or convalescing from any infectious or contagious disease, or,

obstruct any person appointed under these Rules for the purposes of sanitation.

2. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame by-laws for

(i) the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories

(ii) the registration of births and deaths particulars and enforcing the supply of information as may be necessary to make such registration compulsory and

(iii) the inspection and proper sanitation of markets.

Schedule

SCHEDULE.

LOCAL AREA FOR WHICH THE RULES ARE MADE.

The following Villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields :—

Doddur Karpanahalli, Doddurhalli, Madamuttanahalli, Hulkund, Badmakanhalli, Aisandra, Kadregowdankote, Pedadampalli, Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kausandra, Nagasettihalli, Shimanbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatrayagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnaganahalli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli, Putepalli, Nakkanhalli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempathimmanhalli, Gonimakanhalli, Gangadoddi, Markoppa, Suranhalli, Tummanpalli, Balganballi, Kotur, Giddegaudanhalli, Chinganhalli, Kalkembli, Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli, Lakshmisagara, Gattamadamangala, Balligere, Byatarayanhalli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur, Tanimadagu, Tulampalli, Armanhalli, Pura, Bodwike, Jangutta, Lakkenhalli, Thavarikere, Pedamaripalli, Chinmaripalli, Pitchahalli, Dahanhalli, Bogisonnepalli, Ookrahalli, Boginhalli, Byraganhalli, Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalagamadi, Shingarahalli, Aimarspura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyangurki, Amanikere, Maliyangurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli, Soregowdankote, Chinkote, Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli, Nerlekere, Thammanhalli, Kavaruhalli, Aithandahalli.

~~Gatkamaddenhalli~~ with its Muzra village of Pitchapalli, Krishnarajpur.~~.~~

well Byorder
24/2/16

Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

To The Compiler Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part III of the Mysore Gazette & for kindly supplying 50 spare copies thereof to the President of the Sanj B^o & 15 copies to this Office.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7075—*L. B.* 185-12-3, *dated* 22*nd March* 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 and 35 of the Regulation, IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness. the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following amended rules for the special sanitation of the local area defined in the schedule appended to this notification :—

Section I—Constitution of Sanitary Board.

1. For the proper and efficient administration of these rules in the said local area, there shall be formed a special Local Board distinct from, and independent of the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District, and styled " The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board," which shall consist of fifteen members as specified below :—

Ex-officio Members.

(1) The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
(2) The Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
(3) The Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields.
(4) The Government Inspector of Mines.
(5) The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields.
(6) The Executive Engineer of the Kolar Division.
(7) The District Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

Non-official Members.

(*a*) Seven residents of the said local area, one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board, nominated annually by the Mining Board and approved by Government.

(*b*) One other non-official gentleman appointed annually by Government.

2. A non-official member absenting himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Sanitary Board shall, unless such absence be condoned by Government, be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board.

3. Where a non-official member of the Sanitary Board is, for any reasonable cause, prevented from attending any meeting of the Board, the Mining Board may nominate a temporary substitute for him on the Sanitary Board for the approval of Government.

4. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the President of the Sanitary Board, and the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Vice-President. The Vice-President shall exercise all the powers of the President during the absence of the President.

5. The Government shall appoint a Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields who will be the adviser of the Sanitary Board in matters of sanitation and be responsible to the Board for the proper and efficient administration of sanitary matters under the direction of the Board. The pay and allowances of this officer will be contributed from the funds of the Sanitary Board.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and such establishments of mestries, sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area.

7. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame such bye-laws as it considers necessary for the conduct of its business and for the guidance of its members and servants.

Explanation.—Unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context, the word "Building" in these rules means a house, hut, shed or any structure, temporary or permanent, whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall.

2. No building of any description shall be erected without the permission, in writing, of the President, Sanitary Board, who may, after obtaining the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, grant or refuse such permission. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be stated.

3. Permission of the Sanitary Board shall be presumed to have been granted if within one month from receipt of notice the President does not signify his approval or disapproval of the proposal of the applicant: provided that such construction or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

4. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to a Sanitary Officer, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name of locality:
(*b*) Size of building:
(*c*) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions:
(*d*) Number of doors and windows with measurements:
(*e*) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and, where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it:
(*f*) Arrangements for drainage:
(*g*) Location of the latrine:
(*h*) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid:
(*i*) Nature of flooring:
(*j*) Provision of roof ventilation:
(*k*) Nature of roof:
(*l*) Time for completion:

Provided that no such application or permission as aforesaid shall be required in the case of a building erected by or under the authority of a Superintendent of a Mine and intended to be used for mining purposes only and not as a dwelling.

5. With the previous sanction in writing of the Sanitary Board, or in urgent cases, of the President of the Sanitary Board, a Sanitary Officer may cause any building, erected in contravention of the provisions of this section to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof.

6. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which is in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, shall be bound when required, in writing by the Sanitary Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

7. (1) The Sanitary Board may, at any time, in manner hereinafter prescribed, take steps to a bate overcrowding in buildings.

(2) Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so overcrowded as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring building, the Board may cause proceedings to be taken before a Magistrate of the first class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

(3) Such Magistrate may, on the production of a certificate by a medical officer duly authorised or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease or risk of disease, and after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inamtes of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(4) If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall for the purpose of sub-section (3) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(5) It shall be incumbent upon the owner to whom any requisition is issued under sub-section (3), [illegible] actual inmates of the said dwellings, tenants or other persons thereby, within the period specified by such requisition, and such owners, tenants or inmates receiving such notice shall be bound to comply therewith.

5. Any owner of a dwelling who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under sub-section (3) of section 7, erects the extension of the building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who [illegible] such building in accordance with notice given to him under sub-section (4) of the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to [illegible] rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such building or such omission to vacate continues, provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs. 100.

Section V—Drains and Latrines.

1. The owner of every bazaar or dwelling shall provide a sufficient drain of such pattern as may be approved by the Sanitary Board, in front of or in rear of such bazaar or dwelling, unless a Sanitary Officer decides that such drain is unnecessary, and shall, if specially ordered by the President, [illegible] similar drain within the premises of such bazaar or dwelling, and shall keep the said drain or drains clean. On failure to comply with this rule the President may give the owner or occupant of such bazaar or dwelling 48 hours' notice in writing to provide or to clean such drain or drains, and may, if such notice is not complied with, construct or clean such drain or drains, and recover the cost of doing so from the owner or occupier.

2. No person shall construct or maintain a privy [illegible] within the walls of any building without permission in writing from a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than in conformity with his directions.

Provided that dwellings belonging to classes [illegible] may be provided with a latrine or privy [illegible] and in such place within the premises as may be approved by a Sanitary Officer, and the same shall be open to periodical inspection by any Sanitary Officer and shall be kept clean.

3. Public latrines shall be provided at such places, in such numbers and of such description as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Board.

4. No person shall ease himself near or outside a latrine, or in or about any road, public pathway, well or building, or on the banks or beds of any springs, streams or tanks, or in any place where such act has been specially forbidden by the Sanitary Board.

5. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons, exceeding ten in number, on any work, shall be bound, unless the same is considered unnecessary by a Sanitary Officer, to erect and to keep clean and in repair, a suitable double latrine for the use of the persons so employed. On the failure of any person to comply with this rule, a Sanitary Officer, may, after 24 hours' notice in writing to such person, cause a double latrine as aforesaid to be constructed, cleaned, or repaired as the case may be, and levy the cost thereof from such person.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws regulating, in any other particular not specifically provided for by these rules, the construction, maintenance and control of drains, sewers, ventilation, shafts, receptacles for dung and manure, cesspools, water closets, privies, latrines, urinals and drainage and sewerage works of every description whether the property of the Sanitary Board or not.

Section VI—Keeping and Slaughter of Live-stock, etc.

1. Unless with the permission of the Sanitary Board, no cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water-supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Sanitary Board.

3. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Sanitary Board.

4. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

5. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Sanitary Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns, and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughterhouse, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to Government such fees as it may prescribe from time to time; and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market, slaughterhouse, or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof a fee according to the following scale:—

	As.
Bullock	6
Cow	6
Buffalo	6
Calf	6
Sheep	2
Goat	2
Pig	4

7. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughterhouse, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such floor therefor as may be considered necessary by a Sanitary Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughterhouse or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain or other articles of human consumption, without a license to be granted in accordance with such bye-laws as the Sanitary Board may frame with the approval of Government.

9. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for inspection of all places used for the keeping of animals and also for the proper management and inspection of slaughterhouses.

Section VII—Burial and Burning Grounds.

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly appointed for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any ground so appointed, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave; and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the maintenance of all places for the disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe sanitary condition, due regard being had to the religious usages of the community or section of the community entitled to the use of such places for the disposal of the dead.

Section VIII—Prevention and Treatment of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

1. Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the Chief-Sanitary Inspector, Divisional Sanitary Inspector, Mining Sanitary Inspector or Overseer or in the case of persons living in villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the patel of their village, of any case of

infe[illegible] know[illegible]

2. During an epidemic of any [illegible] Polder or private Medical Practitioner [illegible] which symptoms of the prevailing [illegible] of death likely to be due to such prev[illegible] give immediate information of such illness [illegible] mentioned in the preceding clause.

3. It shall be the duty of the [illegible] institute or cause to be instituted [illegible] or the cause of such death and to report the [illegible] Officer.

4. Any person found suffering [illegible] fectious or contagious disease, may be [illegible] treatment of such diseases, by a written order [illegible] sons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

5. Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

Section IX—General.

1. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any milch-cow or animal suitable for human food on night-soil, stable litter or other refuse or deleterious matter, or

allow any latrine, cesspool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours' notice from a Sanitary Officer, or

neglect to comply with an order from a Sanitary Officer to whitewash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies, or to clean, repair, fill up, or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation, or remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises, or

being afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, expose for sale any article of food or drink, or

carry or cause to be carried along any public thoroughfare any article that has been used by or has been in contact with any person suffering or convalescing from any infectious or contagious disease, or

obstruct any person appointed under these Rules for the purposes of sanitation.

2. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for

(i) the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories,

(ii) the registration of briths and deaths and enforcing the supply of information as may be necessary to make such registration compulsory and

(iii) the inspection and proper sanitation of markets.

SCHEDULE.

Local Area for which the Rules are made.

The following villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields:—

Doddur Karpanahalli, Doddurhalli, Madamuttanahalli, Hulkund, Badmakanhalli, Aisandra, Kadregowdankote, Pedadampalli Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kamsandra, Nagasettihalli, Shimanbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatrayagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnaganahalli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli,

Putepalli, Nakkanhalli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempathimmanhalli Gonimakanhalli, Gangadoddi, Markoppa, Suranhalli, Tummanpalli, Balganhalli, Kotur, Giddegaudanhalli, Chinnaganhalli, Kalkembli, Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli Lakshmisagara, Gattamadamangala, Balligere, Byatarayanhalli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur, Tanimadagu, Tulampalli, Armanhalli, Pura, Bodgurke, Jangutta, Lakkenhalli, Thavarikere, Pedamaripalli, Chinmaripalli, Pitchahalli, Dahanhalli, Bogisonnepalli, Ookrahalli, Boginhalli, Byraganhalli, Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalagamadi, Shingarahalli, Aimarspura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyangurki, Amanikere, Maliyangurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli, Soregowdankote, Chinkote, Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli, Nerlekere, Thammanballi, Kavaruhalli, Aithandahalli, Gatkamaddenhalli with its Muzra village of Pitchapalli, Krishnarajpur.

By Order,
P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secretary to Government,
In charge Revenue Department.

2 copies

Translated 29/4/16

Notification. Published at page 130 of Part IV-A of the Mysore Gazette dt 23.3.1916.

No. 7076 to L.B. 185-12-4 dt 22-3-16

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 & 35 of the Mysore Cities Regn IV of 1906, the Govt of H. the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that, pending the framing of ~~the~~ bye-laws by the Sanl Board under the powers vested in them in Notfn No 7076 to L.B. 185-12-3 dt 22-3-16 in lieu of the existing rules ~~applicable generally to areas~~ not specifically as are not included in the said notification and all the existing bye-laws shall continue in force.

By order.

Sd/- B. Venkatachar
Secretary to Govt.

24/2/16

Govt
16/3/16

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette books & for Kindly furnishing 150 spare copies to the Vice President, Sanitary Board, K.G.F. & 150 Copies to this Office.

Memo. 7076 to LB 185-12 dt 22-3-16
Copy forwarded to Vice Pres. Sanitary Board KGF
for Secretary
Govt Circles

HK 25-3-1916 for Secy to Govt

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7076—*L. B.* 185-12-4, *dated* 22*nd March* 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 and 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, are pleased to direct that, pending the framing of bye-laws by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board under the powers vested in them in Notification No. 7075—L. B. 185-12-3, dated 22nd March 1916, such of the existing rules as are not included in the said notification and all the existing bye-laws shall continue in force.

By Order,
P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secretary to Government,
In charge, Revenue Department.

21/3

2 drafts

119

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT. Revision of the rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Diary No. of letter replied to 3729. 13

Section L. B.
File No. 185-12
Serial No. 5

General and Revenue Secretariat
(L B)
, *the* *191* .

No. 7077
L B 185-12-5
22.3.16

Date of issue 23. 3. 1916.

To The President, Sanitary Board,
Kolar Gold Fields.

Signed by Mr A. V. Ramanathan

Sir,

Referring to your letter No 296 dated the 3rd January 1914 Submitting the Suggestions of the Board regarding the proposed revision of the rules for the special Sanitation of the Sanitary Board Area, I am directed to invite reference to Notification No 7075 L. B. 185-12-3 dt 22-3-1916 issuing the said rules as finally

over.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
Secretary to Government

21-3-16

finally sanctioned by Government. 2. You will notice therefrom that the only important modifications made are the withdrawal of the power to distrain and sell moveables of owners or occupants of buildings in certain instances, as being ultra vires, & the elimination of the rules relating to Under-ground Sanitation in Mines as they come under Sec 21, and not under Sec 34 & 35, of the Mines Regulation Act.

3. I am to request you to be so good as to take very early action for reforming the bye-laws incorporating among them such rules, including the rules for the levy of rates on dogs, as have been omitted from the revised rules now published.

4. Separate orders will issue as regards empowering the Vice-President to take coercive measures for the recovery of ground rents in the Crown Colonies referred to in para 3 of your letter

I have etc

Copied by

Examined by

[illegible] 20.000 14-2-14

[illegible]
3-10-16

[illegible] Sec. in C. Dom. Dept.

List of enclosures.